

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,948

17/92

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Ignored Early Alert On Iraqi Nuclear Project Bureaucrats Stifled 1989 Warning

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pointed warnings that Saddam Hussein had embarked on a major effort to build a nuclear bomb were silenced within the federal bureaucracy nearly two years before the West went to war against Iraq and its atomic complex, government experts and congressional investigators say.

The warnings were made in early 1989 by officials of the Energy Department who discovered that Iraq had begun secretly buying nuclear parts, including fuel-making equipment and weapon triggers, in the West.

In April 1989, these officials tried to inform the National Security Council of the purchases and to propose that Western export controls be quietly tightened to deny Baghdad the bomb.

But their warnings were dismissed as alarmist by Energy Department superiors, who knew of Washington's long tilt toward Iraq as a counterbalance to Iran in the Gulf region. The superiors also knew of American intelligence estimates that Baghdad's bomb-building efforts were rudimentary and might not bear fruit for a decade or more.

It is generally known that billions of dollars in advanced Western equipment flowed to Iraq's nuclear bomb program as Washington slept. But now it is possible to give a full account of how a federal agency monitored such shipments, grew alarmed and then, after internal debate, dropped a bid to stop them, all in great secrecy, more than three years ago.

The warning episode was uncovered by Representative John D. Dingell, the Michigan Democrat who heads the House Committee on

Energy and Commerce and its investigative subcommittee. It was fleshed out in dozens of interviews with congressional aides, federal experts and United Nations inspectors, who are dismantling what remains of Baghdad's nuclear program after extensive allied bombing in the Gulf War.

Mr. Dingell, in a closed hearing that evaluated secret intelligence data, said the unheeded warning was a major governmental failure in which "an opportunity for timely action was missed."

Today it is clear that Baghdad came perilously close to getting the bomb. Robert M. Gates, the director of central intelligence, recently told Congress that Iraq would have possessed a nuclear weapon this year if it had not been for the Gulf War. Intelligence agencies around the globe, Mr. Gates added, "equally were in error in understanding both the pace and the scale of the Iraqi program."

During the 1980s, American intelligence agencies knew of Iraq's interest in the bomb but usually played down the effort. Federal experts say the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee, the government's top nuclear watchdog, estimated in 1989 that Baghdad would be unable to build its first bomb before the late 1990s.

Unknown to the rest of the government, alarms about Iraq rang loudly in 1989 in the main federal repository of nuclear know-how, the Department of Energy. It makes the nation's nuclear arms and plays a vital role in helping the federal government track and con-

See IRAQ, Page 6

UN Aide Sees Wide Support For Rebel Rule in Kabul

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

KABUL — A United Nations special envoy, seeking to arrange the safe departure of the deposed President Najibullah and broker an Afghan peace accord, said Monday that there was wide support among the country's factions for replacing the crumbling Kabul regime with a government comprised of Islamic guerrilla representatives.

The negotiator, Benon Sevan, said efforts to arrange President Najibullah's safe passage out of the country were continuing after a deal last week fell through when one of the Afghan parties to it apparently reneged. He declined to discuss details of the arrangement, calling it a "dangerous issue" in which lives were at stake.

Mr. Sevan's remarks came as the authority of the Soviet-installed Kabul government continued to shrivel amid the emergence of a patchwork of alliances among various rebel, ethnic, military and militia groups.

Such alliances of former bitter enemies have assumed control of a number of population centers around the country, including Kandahar in southern Afghanistan, the country's second-largest city.

Mr. Sevan urged opposing factions to "refrain from revenge" as intensive negotiations proceeded on ending 14 years of war that he said had killed nearly 2 million Afghans and injured a similar number.

"There are enough dead people in Afghanistan," he said.

See KABUL, Page 6



OPENING DAY IN SEVILLE — The police arresting a demonstrator Monday outside the Universal Exposition in Seville, where inaugural ceremonies were under way. The demonstrators were protesting police repression of an anti-fair rally on Sunday. Spanish authorities, meanwhile, said they were concerned about incidents involving Basque separatists in spite of recent arrests. Page 2.

After This Court Ruling, Abortion Debate Will Shift to the Streets

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court argument this Wednesday in an abortion case from Pennsylvania will shift the abortion spotlight from Congress, the states and the streets back to the court — but only temporarily.

Despite the dozens of briefs attacking and defending Pennsylvania's Abortion Control Act, despite the effort expended to renew or revise arguments, advocates on both sides are to a striking degree talking past the court this time.

They may share little else but the conviction that the future of abortion rights will be determined not in court but in voting booths and legislative chambers.

Nineteen years after the court voted 7 to 2, in Roe v. Wade that the U.S. Constitution gave women a "fundamental" right to choose abortion.

Justice Harry Blackmun, the unfading eye of the American abortion storm, Page 3.

tion, Republican presidents who have pledged to see that decision overturned have appointed several new justices.

The proposition that abortion is a fundamental constitutional right no longer commands a majority of the court, a fact evident in the

Webster v. Reproductive Health Services decision three years ago, when the court upheld a Missouri abortion law in a fragmented 5-to-4 ruling.

It is less certain whether a majority is ready in the Pennsylvania case to coalesce around a new standard and give Roe v. Wade an official burial. Because the Pennsylvania law, like the Missouri law in the Webster case, regulates abortion without prohibiting it, the court need not revisit its conclusion in Roe v. Wade that states cannot make abortion a crime.

Other cases now heading to the court, challenging laws that make abortion a crime in Louisiana, Utah and the Territory of Guam, will soon present that question. On Thursday a federal appeals court overturned the Guam law, saying Roe v. Wade was still the law of the land.

But even without forcing the justices to decide that ultimate issue, the Pennsylvania case requires the court to choose a legal standard for evaluating restrictions on abortion. Any standard it selects other than the one adopted in Roe v. Wade will almost certainly permit states to restrict access to abortion.

In fact, what the abortion rights leadership appears to dread from the court in this case is not defeat, which it anticipates, but an ambiguous ruling that preserves Roe v. Wade in name while rendering it powerless as a practical matter, by making abortion unattainable for many women.

Such a ruling, the abortion rights groups fear, would give a false sense of comfort in a crucial election year, muddying the message in obscure legal prose while opening the door to widespread state restrictions.

Abortion has not yet become a salient issue in the presidential campaign, because all the major contenders for the Democratic nomination have supported the right to an abortion. But Republican strategists have expressed concern that if the court restricts or overrules Roe

See ABORTION, Page 6

Kiosk

U.S. May Break With Belgrade

Although the United States and Europe are reluctant to abandon diplomatic dialogue, a State Department official said that Serbian aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina, the breakup republic, may lead to a severing of relations with Yugoslavia.

Belgrade's recalcitrance in the face of diplomatic pressure, he said, has diminished the value of continuing dialogue. He said that Washington and the EC would coordinate any breaks in ties with Yugoslavia. (Page 2)

Business/Finance

Wall Street slipped, then recovered a bit, as interest rates on U.S. bonds surged. Page 9.

Crossword Page 8.

Weather Page 2.

Dow Close

3,336.31
Down 30.19

The Dollar

DM 1.686
Pound 1.740
Yen 134.305
FF 5.63

A U.S.-Japanese Tinderbox: Those Cartels!

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — They called themselves the Saitama Saturday Society, and they were allegedly a classic *dango* — a group of companies that meet behind closed doors to rig bids and divvy up contracts.

The society included 66 Japanese construction companies, most of which have reportedly admitted to participating in illegal bid-rigging on public works projects in Saitama prefecture, west of Tokyo, where the public works budget totals about \$700 million. Among the projects allegedly parceled out were dams, industrial parks and sewage lines.

So what will happen to the society's members for engaging in such collusive behavior? Apparently not much. And therein lies a new potential conflict between Washington and Tokyo over one of the most contentious issues in U.S.-Japan relations — the Japanese

government's lax attitude toward corporate cartels.

According to the Japanese press, the Fair Trade Commission has tentatively decided after a long investigation that it will not seek criminal charges against the members of the Saitama Saturday Society. Instead, the antitrust agency will probably just issue an order for the companies to cease all anticompetitive activities.

Trade commission officials refused to comment on the reports. They were carried last week in major newspapers including the Yomiuri Shimbun and the Asahi Shimbun, whose reporters are often briefed on the government's law-enforcement plans.

In an editorial Sunday, the Asahi Shimbun denounced the tentative decision as a sellout that would embarrass Japan in the eyes of the world because of the blatant nature of the bid-rigging.

"Not a few Japanese are of the view that the FTC

may be succumbing to political pressures," the paper declared, noting that the construction lobby heavily influences legislators from the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Washington has long contended that cozy practices like *dango* keep foreigners from cracking certain Japanese markets, notably construction. Now Tokyo is complaining that the Bush administration is taking an unnecessarily confrontational stance on the matter.

On April 3, the U.S. Justice Department announced that it may take antitrust action against foreign companies that use collusive methods to block U.S. companies from doing business abroad, even though such offenses would presumably take place outside the United States. The move attracted considerable media attention in Japan, and it was criticized both here and by

See CARTEL, Page 10

Prosperity Stinks, Pennsylvanians Find Mushrooming Business Makes Dollars — and Awful Scents

By Michael deCourcy Hinds

New York Times Service

WEST GROVE, Pennsylvania — Joseph Dixon woke up at 6 A.M. the other day and wrote in his official Odor Survey Log, "Strong rotten flesh smell; nasal irritation, nosebleed, headache."

Sharon Horwitz, a neighbor in this bucolic borough, described the smell in the air as "acid, putrid," and logged her symptoms as "muscle aches, sinus headache, fatigue."

So much for country living.

Mr. Dixon, Ms. Horwitz and more than a dozen other residents in this southern part of Chester County, which is about 35 miles (55 kilometers) west of Philadelphia, are recording their feelings for a survey by the State Department of Environmental Resources.

And more than 500 others, or about 20 percent of the population, have signed a petition complaining to the State Department of Health about the smells and associated pains that seep

into their lives from a nearby farm, which has a heavily manured compost pile sprawling over three acres (1.2 hectares).

This is not a story about the subdivision of the countryside and suburbanites' fussy complaints about foul odors from nearby family farms. That sort of friction is commonplace here in this agricultural county, which from 1980 to 1990 experienced an 18 percent growth in population, to 376,000 people, and a 26 percent increase in housing units, to 139,000.

No, this story is mostly about farm-loving people like Mr. Dixon and Ms. Horwitz who say they came here years ago to raise families in little communities like West Grove, which has Victorian houses and one stoplight.

They say they enjoy the sight of cows grazing on hillsides and do not mind the occasional whiff of the barnyard.

"I'm not an urban person who can't hack the smells," said Ms. Horwitz, 37, a fitness coordi-

nator at a local YMCA. "I used to live on an Amish farm."

But now Ms. Horwitz and others say their health, family life and property values are deteriorating because of consolidation and advances in the mushroom industry over the past decade.

In many hamlets like West Grove, they say, once-sleepy mushroom farms have evolved into malodorous compost factories that operate 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

Southern Chester County has been known as the Mushroom Capital of the World since the 1890s, when a wholesale florist here developed a process for mass-producing mushrooms in darkened greenhouses.

Pennsylvania produces half of the nation's mushrooms, 351 million pounds (160 million kilograms) last year, and most of them were grown in Chester.

Where there were 500 growers 25 years ago,

See SMELL, Page 6



Madonna's New Look: Arts Mogul for Time

United Press International

NEW YORK — Madonna and Time Warner Inc. said Monday they were forming a multimedia entertainment firm that would make the singer the world's highest-paid female pop star and czarina of an avant-garde arts "think tank."

The formation of Maverick, to be run by Madonna and her longtime manager, Freddy DeMann, was announced jointly by Time Warner's chairman, Steven J. Ross, its president, Gerald Levin, Madonna and Mr. DeMann. Although no amount of money was mentioned, The New York Times reported Madonna would get as much as \$60 million in advance.

"Freddy and I, the Maverick staff, and Time-Warner divisions are dedicated to making this enterprise a vehicle to entertain as well as enlighten, provoke and, naturally, make a profit," Madonna said. "Maverick stands for the perfect marriage of art and commerce."

Edward Adler, a Time Warner spokesman, said Maverick's artists would create artistic and business endeavors using all Time Warner divisions. Maverick is to develop feature films, broadcast television specials, series, cable television and pay-per-view programs, music videos and books.

Maverick will consist of a record company and a music publishing company, and will have television, film, merchandising and book publishing divisions. It will be headquartered in Los Angeles with offices in New York and London.

As part of the agreement, Madonna has renegotiated and extended her

See MADONNA, Page 11



By Barry James

The defense minister, Julián García Vargas, warned that the arrests may goad ETA into carrying out countermeasures to demonstrate its power despite the loss of its leadership.

Those arrested included:

- The alleged commander in chief, Francisco Múgica Garmendia, known to

At a meeting last year, Mr. Corcuera showed the French interior minister, Philippe Marchand, a video recording of a particularly horrific ETA bombing in which a girl's legs were blown off. Spanish sources say the meeting jolted Mr. Marchand into action and that since then cooperation has been ample.

This could include the transfer of prisoners to jails closer to their homes, the easing of prison conditions and even conditional liberty for some prisoners. But government officials have said there can be no question of parole as long as the killings continued because of strong public opposition.

By Michael Z. Wise

"This mirrors the general mood here," said Mr. Kokai, 33,

"How can they have Schmah?" asked a driver, Hubert Steininger, in mock indignation. "The Viennese like to converse, they like to talk politics, they like jokes. When you pick them up at a tavern, you say: 'So, how was the wine?'"

"I respect customers' wishes, no matter what," he said. "I don't see why this should be a matter for discussion."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch

for 43 years, died of a heart attack April 10 in New York. Prince Bagration was the president of the Russian American Club in Los Angeles, died of emphysema Thursday in Sacramento, California. His best-known films were "Stalag 17" and "The Birdman of Alcatraz."

spokesman, welcomed the prospect of food reaching the three towns, but stressed that they were areas held by a rebel splinter group.

Agence France-Presse

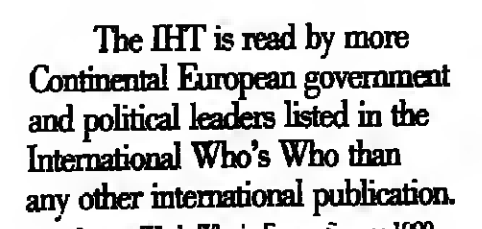
spokesman, welcomed the prospect of food reaching the three towns, but stressed that they were areas held by a rebel splinter group.

By Michael Dobbs

serving any dialogue with the Bel-
 grade government.

Yemenis Rescue Saudi Ambassador

...All maps, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather...



* Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey: 1990

Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

Jostman

Unseasonably Cold

Unseasonably Hot

Heavy Rain

Snow Storm

North America

Clouds will linger with some showers in the Great Lakes states Wednesday. Showers and a few thunderstorms will wet the Eastern Seaboard. In the regions to the west of these areas, it will be dry Thursday. Dry weather will last through at least Friday in Southern California.

Europe

Western Europe will be dry and mild much of the week. Paris and London will have some sunshine along with above normal clouds through Wednesday through Friday. Cold weather will continue to Scandinavia and northwestern Russia.

Asia

It will be mostly sunny and mild at midweek in South China, and Beijing may shower in Tokyo, but the weather is slated for Thursday. Showers will cover Hong Kong Wednesday, Singapore, Bangkok and Manila will see a hot sunburst.

Europe

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Algiers	14.7/5	12.3/3	25.7/7	12.2/3	
Amsterdam	12.8/3	8.4/1	sh	11.5/2	5.4/1
Antwerp	14.7/5	12.3/3	14.7/5	9.8/3	10.2/3
Athens	18.5/9	10.5/0	20.3/9	10.5/0	18.5/9
Bari	17.1/3	12.5/3	22.7/3	12.5/3	
Berlin	14.5/2	7.4/4	sh	17.7/4	9.4/1
Bombay	12.5/9	8.2/9	10.5/0	4.8/0	4.8/0
Buenos Aires	14.6/7	8.4/3	sh	13.5/5	4.3/1
Budapest	16.5/3	7.9/3	14.7/7	3.5/7	3.5/7
Copenhagen	12.5/9	7.5/5	sh	7.4/4	5.0/2
Cairo	23.5/3	12.5/3	27.7/7	12.5/3	
Cairo Del Sud	17.5/3	7.5/3	27.7/7	12.5/3	
Dublin	12.5/9	8.4/3	sh	12.5/3	8.4/3
Edinburgh	11.5/2	6.4/1	12.5/3	8.4/3	
Florence	17.1/3	8.4/3	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Geneva	15.5/9	5.5/9	sh	13.5/5	8.4/3
Helsinki	15.5/9	-3.5/28	sh	13.5/5	-3.5/28
Hong Kong	18.5/9	7.4/4	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Los Angeles	14.7/5	16.1/1	sh	25.7/7	16.1/1
Lyons	15.5/9	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
London	14.5/2	7.4/4	sh	14.5/2	7.4/4
Madrid	17.1/3	10.5/0	26.7/9	10.5/0	
Moscow	18.5/9	7.4/4	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Moscow Del Sud	8.4/3	3.4/1	sh	7.4/4	1.5/1
Munich	15.5/9	5.5/9	sh	13.5/5	8.4/3
Nairobi	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Nice	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Oslo	15.5/9	-3.5/28	sh	4.0/8	-1.5/1
Paris	14.7/5	7.4/4	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Prague	15.5/9	4.5/9	sh	13.5/5	4.5/9
Rangoon	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Rome	16.5/3	4.5/9	sh	20.3/9	4.5/9
Salt Lake City	15.5/9	4.5/9	sh	13.5/5	4.5/9
St. Petersburg	15.5/9	-2.5/8	sh	1.0/4	-9.2/8
Stockholm	15.5/9	4.5/9	sh	13.5/5	4.5/9
Strasbourg	16.5/3	7.4/4	sh	16.5/3	7.4/4
Tallinn	15.5/9	-3.5/28	sh	1.5/4	-3.5/28
Tokyo	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	27.7/7	8.4/3
Vienna	17.1/3	8.4/3	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Warsaw	15.5/9	4.5/9	sh	13.5/5	4.5/9
Zurich	14.5/2	7.4/4	sh	13.5/5	4.5/9

Asia

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beijing	20.3/9	8.4/3	24.7/4	7.4/4	7.4/4
Bombay	17.1/3	10.5/0	sh	21.7/3	10.5/0
Hong Kong	18.5/9	16.5/3	sh	27.7/7	16.5/3
Manila	22.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
New Delhi	22.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
Seoul	14.5/2	6.4/1	sh	19.5/9	6.4/1
Shanghai	18.5/9	7.4/4	sh	22.7/3	7.4/4
Singapore	23.5/3	24.7/4	sh	23.5/3	24.7/4
Taipei	17.1/3	7.4/4	sh	25.7/7	7.4/4
Tokyo	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	16.5/3	10.5/0

Africa

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Algiers	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	21.7/3	11.5/2
Amman	26.7/9	12.5/3	27.7/7	12.5/3	
Cairo	31.0/1	16.5/3	32.0/1	16.5/3	
Cairo Del Sud	26.7/9	12.5/3	27.7/7	12.5/3	
Harare	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Johannesburg	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Nairobi	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Windhoek	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	

Latin America

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Buenos Aires	21.7/3	12.5/3	sh	20.3/9	12.5/3
Cancun	31.0/1	17.1/3	sh	31.0/1	17.1/3
Caracas	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Lima	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Los Angeles	14.7/5	16.1/1	sh	25.7/7	16.1/1
Managua	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Medellin	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Montevideo	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Quito	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Rio de Janeiro	31.0/1	17.1/3	sh	31.0/1	17.1/3
Sao Paulo	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	
Santiago	25.7/7	11.5/2	26.7/9	11.5/2	

North America

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Anchorage	7.4/4	1.0/4	8.4/3	-2.5/8	
Atlanta	24.7/4	12.5/3	27.7/7	12.5/3	
Boston	18.5/9	8.4/3	21.7/3	12.5/3	
Chicago	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	18.5/9	8.4/3
Denver	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	18.5/9	8.4/3
New York	21.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
Detroit	21.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
Honolulu	25.7/7	12.5/3	26.7/9	12.5/3	
Los Angeles	14.7/5	16.1/1	sh	25.7/7	16.1/1
Manila	22.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
Miami	25.7/7	12.5/3	26.7/9	12.5/3	
Minneapolis	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	18.5/9	8.4/3
Montreal	18.5/9	8.4/3	sh	18.5/9	8.4/3
Newark	21.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
New Orleans	25.7/7	12.5/3	26.7/9	12.5/3	
New York	21.7/3	12.5/3	24.7/4	12.5/3	
Phoenix	24.7/4	12.5/3	27.7/7	12.5/3	
Salt Lake City	15.5/9	4.5/9	sh	13.5/5	4.5/9
Seattle	14.5/2	5.5/9	sh	14.5/2	5.5/9
San Francisco	17.1/3	8.4/3	sh	17.1/3	8.4/3
Washington	25.7/7	12.5/3	26.7/9	12.5/3	

Middle East

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Bahra	25.7/7	12.5/3	sh	25.7/7	12.5/3
Damascus	22.7/3	7.4/4	sh	22.7/3	7.4/4
Jerusalem	22.7/3	7.4/4	sh	22.7/3	7.4/4
Riyadh	31.0/1	22.7/3	33.0/1	22.7/3	

Oceania

	Today		Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Auckland	18.5/9	11.5/2	18.5/9	11.5/2	
Sydney	24.7/4	15.5/9	26.7/9	14.5/2	

Legend: a-rainy, p-partially cloudy, c-clearly, sh-showers, L-lightning, S-snow, H-heavy rain, T-thunderstorms

Angry Neighbors Spotlight Doxies' Customers

New York Times Service
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Under cover of darkness, Joseph Firme and Sally Pringley move swiftly along four blocks of Edgewood Avenue here, covering telephone poles and trees with posters that name the area's "Johns of the Week."

The posters state the name and address of a man arrested for soliciting a prostitute in their neighborhood and warn, "Johns! Stay out of our neighborhood or your name will be here next week."

Mr. Firme and other residents also take cars, take license plate numbers, get names from the Department of Motor Vehicles and mail letters to the car owners, saying they have seen the car being used by someone soliciting a prostitute.

"What we're doing is taking back our neighborhood from the prostitutes and the Johns who took it from us," Mr. Firme said. Of the four or five men they have named

on posters, two plan to sue, saying their lives have been ruined. But the police say they have seen a decline in the number of prostitutes and their clients in the area.

"We are in support of the community and their ongoing efforts to stop the prostitution in their neighborhood," said Sergeant Archie Genovese, who supervises the police in the area. "But we are not in full agreement with the tactic of John of the Week."

John Williams, a local civil rights lawyer representing the two men who plan to sue the Edgewood Neighborhood Association, said that the phone number of the first John of the Week was listed on the posters and that the man's wife and children had received dozens of harassing phone calls.

"This man was married for 20 years, with four children, all of whom are in public school," he said. "His wife is absolutely devastated."

Mr. Williams said that the other man's wife — they had been married only a year —

left him. He said both men are blue-collar workers who live in the nearby suburbs.

Each pleaded guilty to the reduced charge of creating a disturbance and received a \$35 fine.

"In both cases, they were putting up posters before the men were even arraigned," Mr. Williams said.

Residents said they have their own fears: for their children's safety, for the safety of women who cannot walk down their tree-lined streets without a man pulling up to solicit them, for families who look out their windows and see sexual activity in cars out front.

"I think it's a horrible situation to have a husband and father arrested for soliciting a prostitute and having his name publicized," Ms. Pringley said. "It's a tragedy. It's also tragic for little schoolgirls to have to wait for the school bus next to hookers. It's a tragedy to find used condoms in the sandbox and in the grass where the kids play outside. These

are I.V.-drug users, and the highest risk category for AIDS."

William Gallagher, a lawyer for the association, which represents about 300 families living in the Edgewood Avenue neighborhood, said they would counter-sue if a suit is filed. He said the association is using public information — obtaining names from court dockets of men arrested for soliciting prostitutes in their neighborhood.

Mr. Firme said they no longer include the men's phone numbers on the posters.

Members of the association said that they exhausted other options, including asking The New Haven Register to print the names of men caught soliciting prostitutes, before they finally opted to start "outing" them with the posters.

"It takes a lot of work and effort on the part of many people," Ms. Pringley said. "But I love my neighborhood, and I love my house and I don't love what's happened to it."



Pro-choice activists in Buffalo, New York, on Monday, at an abortion clinic that was the scene of a clash with rival protesters.

Unflinching Eye of the Abortion Storm

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Justice Harry A. Blackmun of the Supreme Court interviews lawyers applying for clerkships, there comes a point in the conversation when he brings up a delicate subject, something he fears could interfere with their working relationship.

"I've been somewhat controversial," the soft-spoken Justice Blackmun advises the applicant, according to a number of former clerks. "I wrote an opinion you may have heard of. It's called *Roe v. Wade*."

Any first-year law student — along with millions of Americans who do not have a day of legal training — is aware of *Roe v. Wade*, the 1973 ruling that established a constitutional right to abortion, and of Justice Blackmun's authorship of the decision, one of the most praised and most reviled in the high court's history.

Now, 19 years later, the justice is the sole member of the original *Roe* majority remaining on the high court — and the decision, in the assessment of the justice himself, teeters on the brink of extinction.

"The court hasn't dared to overrule it directly yet," Justice Blackmun said in a speech in October. "But the votes are there. The votes are there."

That could happen — in practical effect, if not explicitly — by the time the court recesses in July. On Wednesday, the court will take up a Pennsylvania abortion case that calls on the justices to explain what special constitutional protection, if any, remains for the right to abortion. Besides Justice Blackmun, only John Paul Stevens, who was named to the court by President Gerald R. Ford, has supported abortion rights.

The question illustrates the remarkable de-

gree to which the 83-year-old Justice Blackmun has become personally identified with the ruling in *Roe*. "A lot of people have personalized this, thinking it's the work of the devil — to wit, me — forgetting there were seven votes for that opinion," the justice lamented in 1978.

His authorship of *Roe* made the private, reserved Justice Blackmun the lightning rod for the divisive national debate over abortion. He has been called, he once said, every name in the book — "Butcher of Dachau, murderer, Pontius Pilate, King Herod, you name it." But he also has received "some of the most wonderful letters that one can imagine."

"Of course, it hurt at first," he said. "It doesn't hurt so much anymore, because I think one's hide gets a little thick."

Justice Blackmun, who declined to be interviewed for this article, is proud and fiercely protective of *Roe*. He has maintained, in the face of political and academic criticism, that the case was correctly decided, and he has become over the years an even more fervent advocate of abortion rights.

The father of three daughters, he has said that even "if it goes down the drain, I'd still like to regard *Roe v. Wade* as a landmark in the emancipation of women."

As he recounted the story in a 1979 speech in Paris, the justice was a reluctant author of the decision. When he and his colleagues conferred after the case was first argued in December 1971, he later recalled, "I accepted the assignment without enthusiasm."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger assigned the case to Justice Blackmun, who later surmised that he had been given the case because of his interest in medicine — he had toyed with the idea of becoming a doctor — and his decade of experience as resident counsel at the Mayo Clinic.

Justice Blackmun drafted a memorandum on the abortion laws — one from Texas, another from Georgia — that were challenged in *Roe* and another pending case, "leaning toward the results that eventually were forthcoming," he said. He also called on the court to put off the matter until after Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist were confirmed to fill the two vacancies on the court.

The liberal Justice William O. Douglas vehemently objected. Justice Blackmun recalled, "I think now that he was concerned that the addition of two new justices and the passage of a summer might change the result, including my own attitude."

Justice Blackmun prevailed, and the case was set for reargument during the coming term. He set about preparing for it in classic Blackmun fashion: laboriously and agonizingly.

"That summer, I spent two full weeks in the medical library of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota," he remembered, adding, "I wished, furthermore, to study the history of our state abortion statutes, and I wished to ascertain the origin and acceptance of the Hippocratic Oath."

The oath forbids doctors to perform abortion.

The opinion, with its announcement of a trimester framework for testing the legality of abortion law, spawned criticism from law professors of various ideologies, who found the outcome more one of legislative compromise than constitutional analysis.

It also triggered an avalanche of mail that continues to this day. The justice, who once estimated that 75 percent of the mail is critical of the ruling, reads much of it himself, replies to some, and likes to read from both the positive and negative letters at his speeches.

High Court Lets Stand Anti-Bias Job Rulings

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday left intact affirmative action programs in two cities and let stand rulings aimed at assuring the racial diversity of public school employees in a third.

In refusing to dismantle affirmative action programs in San Francisco and Philadelphia, the court rejected arguments that the programs discriminate against whites.

And in the school case, involving Boston, the justices rejected an appeal from a teachers union that said federal courts had exceeded their authority to desegregate the school system.

The court also agreed to consider putting new restrictions on the power of federal courts to overturn state criminal convictions. The justices said they would use a Michigan case to decide whether federal courts generally may second-guess state courts that say a defendant was informed of his rights on arrest.

In the Boston case, the court refused to get involved in a racial battle that has spanned two decades. The lower court rulings were aimed at assuring that 25 percent of the teachers and administrators in Boston public schools are black and that 10 percent are from other racial minority groups.

In the Philadelphia case, the court left intact an affirmative action plan aimed at increasing the number of black city police officers. The court, without comment, rejected a police union's arguments that the plan violates the rights of whites who apply to the police department.

The court also left intact a San Francisco affirmative action program designed to funnel more public works contracts to companies run by minority members and women.

In the Michigan case, a federal appeals court threw out the murder conviction of a man who had claimed that his confession was involuntary. The man had asserted that the confession violated the Supreme Court's 1966 decision requiring the police to warn suspects in custody that they may remain silent and are entitled to an attorney.

At issue is whether the Supreme Court will extend the scope of a key 1976 decision and bar federal courts from ruling that a defendant's Fifth Amendment rights were violated, even though the defendant has received "a full and fair hearing" on that issue in the state courts.

The 1976 ruling focused on claims of Fourth Amendment violations. In that ruling, the justices barred federal courts from reviewing defendants' assertions that they have been subject to unlawful police searches that violate the Fourth Amendment. The amendment protects individuals against unreasonable police searches and seizures.

The high court several times previously has declined invitations from state prosecutors to extend the 1976 decision barring Fourth Amendment claims, so that it covers alleged Fifth Amendment violations.

The justices also reopened a school-segregation dispute in Topeka, Kansas, 38 years after they used a case from that city to ban segregated public schools nationwide. In the case, the justices told a federal appeals court to restudy its ruling that school officials have not done enough to counter past intentional discrimination against minority students.

Zambia-Israel Ties Resumed
Reuters
LUSAKA, Zambia — Zambia and Israel re-established diplomatic relations on Monday after a break caused by the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

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Flood Chaos Ebbs in Chicago Loop

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The Loop was returning to normal Monday as offices reopened and workers began the long process of draining water from flooded basements and tunnels in the business district.

Government offices reopened Monday for the first time in a week. But with its basement flooded, City Hall lacked hot water, heat and drinking water.

The flood forced about 200,000 people to evacuate scores of buildings, including the Chicago Board of Trade, where there was an unprecedented two-day shutdown in commodities trading.

The University of Illinois and the Federal Reserve Bank prepared

a joint study estimating that the city lost \$1.5 billion in business because of the flood that began April 13. Total damage has not been determined.

A tunnel gave way under the Chicago River, and water poured through a turn-of-the-century underground delivery system once used to carry supplies to buildings. The system now houses electrical cables and transformers.

Tunnel drainage will be slow and careful, Mayor Richard M. Daley said.

If the tunnel is emptied too quickly it could stress tunnel walls, weakening the concrete piers or damaging building foundations surrounded by sodden earth, said

Lieutenant Colonel Stephan Smith of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Engineers succeeded in blocking off the leaking section of tunnel late Saturday. They said the process of draining the 50-mile (80-kilometer) tunnel system could take 12 days.

Paper Won't Challenge Prize
 The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — James S. Doyle, an executive of the independent newspaper Army Times, acknowledged that a Pulitzer Prize winner for Tuesday "did his own reporting" on the Gulf War and said he would not challenge the New York newspaper's award.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'Global Civilian Power'

Why is the Bush administration so wroth against Japan for the first time since World War II? Legislation to permit Japanese participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations like Cambodia or Yugoslavia has thrown Tokyo politics into a tizzy. The likely answer is that the United States thinks the American public insists on such involvement as evidence of Japan's emergence as a global power.

Indeed, there is sentiment to that effect in Japan, too. But Japan has — and is demonstrating — better, nonmilitary ways to fulfill its international responsibilities. The alternative, which Yoichi Funabashi, a Japanese analyst, calls "global civilian power," points toward a humane internationalism to replace the militarized politics of the Cold War.

Japan's constitution, drafted under U.S. guidance after World War II, restricts military forces and activities. American occupiers wanted to ensure against renewed aggression. But they also understood that a new democratic political culture would be jeopardized if a strong military-industrial lobby re-emerged. Cold War concerns later led Washington to approve a home-based defense force, the Japan Self-Defense Agency. Tokyo's defense outlays have now risen to some \$30 billion a year, ranking it among the world's top five spenders. That money sustains 250,000 troops.

The idea of using Japanese troops as UN peacekeepers comes from Japan, in response to American criticism. When Secretary of State James Baker visited Tokyo last year, he referred scathingly to "checkbook diplomacy." Japan had conscientiously contributed

\$13 billion to the Gulf War, but its support looked tardy, and therefore grudging. The Bush administration would like more visible solidarity, and shared physical risk.

Some Japanese politicians would like to oblige. But after the calamities wrought by Japanese militarism in this century, Japanese as much as other Asians fear building up Japan's military-industrial complex. Hence the compromise proposal for using troops but only in peacekeeping operations. Even that has proved more than Japanese public opinion can easily swallow. The peacekeeping legislation has repeatedly stalled.

Meanwhile, Japan presses forward with initiatives in foreign aid, environment and UN projects. It leads the world in providing development assistance. It is trying to overcome its poor environmental image with initiatives on air and water quality, rain forests and endangered species. It will be the main backer of the UN Conference on Environment in Rio de Janeiro. Its diplomats head the United Nations' refugee relief and Cambodia efforts.

Gaps remain. Japan's political leaders, hobbled by scandal and a sinking stock market, are too cautious. They undermine Tokyo's influence in Asia by refusing to face up to Japan's wartime crimes. And they are too eager to please Washington with military gestures. The United States would do better to exploit a natural partnership between existing American military power and growing Japanese civilian power. As Americans look for ways to turn Cold War rigidities into constructive forms of international citizenship, they can look to Japan for some good ideas already put into action.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Deficit Down, Deficit Up

Although the U.S. trade deficit has been falling sharply, it is too soon to break out the Champagne. One important reason for the especially good showing in the most recent figures is that the economy has been through a long recession and the demand for imports is down. But a recovery is now getting underway — and there is trouble ahead.

The big trade deficits of the past decade have been helping to finance economic growth in the United States — strange as that may sound — and the decline of the trade deficit diminishes this crucial source of financing. Any country can run a trade deficit only to the extent that foreigners will lend to it. When they lend, their money becomes part of the capital pool that provides funds for investment. The Bush administration has been carefully avoiding this relationship in its upbeat comments on the trade deficit, because it leads straight to a subject of great sensitivity at the White House: the other deficit, the one that the federal budget is running.

Two streams of money flow into the country's pool of capital. One is the private savings of American businesses and individuals, the other is money loaned from abroad. Two streams pour out of the pool, one into private investment and the other into the government deficits. Inflow has to

equal outflow. Now consider what has been happening to each of those four streams in recent years. Private savings rates have been falling since the 1970s and, since 1986, foreign investment has been falling as well — in the past year, very rapidly. The result is that the inflow into the capital pool is about a third lower than in the late 1980s.

While inflow has been falling, outflow to the budget deficit has been going up. That has left very little for investment. Low investment in a recession is normal. But as the recovery begins to gather momentum, businesses' requirements for capital investment normally rise very fast. This year it does not look as though the present supply of capital can accommodate much of a recovery — not with the federal deficit alone preempting two-thirds of the total net inflow.

What will happen? One possibility is that interest rates will go up. If that is the case, there will not be much of a recovery. With slow growth and with industry starved of new investment, the United States will be in danger of falling increasingly behind its competitors abroad while unemployment in America rises and social ills go unattended. It is not a happy prospect. But that is the price of too little private saving in a country that keeps running huge public deficits.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Good Compromise

In advance of Wednesday's abortion arguments in the Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco has handed down a ruling of its own. Striking down Guam's law criminalizing abortion, the court found that Roe v. Wade, the 1973 decision that now hangs in the balance, remains good law. A woman's right to choose remains a fundamental freedom.

That is the right starting point for this week's argument over a Pennsylvania law that does not outlaw abortions but oppressively regulates them. An appeals court in Philadelphia effectively pronounced Roe dead by upholding most of the Pennsylvania law. Abortion opponents, cheering the recent trend, and abortion rights groups, stirring women to political action, also have been talking as though Roe were dead. Such hasty pronouncements would end the debate before the justices can even begin it. They also serve to legitimize an illegitimate disavowal of a basic liberty — just because the composition of the Supreme Court has changed. They raise doubts that America has a government of laws, not men.

Roe was not a flimsy judicial activism but a 7-to-2 decision joined by three justices recognized by President Richard Nixon. It recognized a right that, while not specifically named in the Constitution, is as securely imbedded as other enumerated rights. Nowhere in the Constitution is there the right to choose a marriage partner, or the right to send a child to private school, or the right to use contraception. But the court has recognized those rights, and Americans assume them. Five years ago, when Robert Bork thoroughly denied their constitutional basis, the Senate rejected his nomination to the Supreme Court.

Picky critics of Roe fault the Supreme Court for regulating from the bench by dividing pregnancy into trimesters, thus defining what is medically permissible in each three-month period. In fact, the court did no more than verify the obvious: The later the pregnancy — the closer a fetus is to becoming a baby — the greater society's interest in potential life and the greater government's right to regulate on behalf of fetal health. Even in hindsight, Roe is

an ingenious constitutional compromise.

To the Reagan and Bush administrations, a woman's right to make her own reproductive decisions has no more standing than, say, the claims of a finance company to be free of regulation. That leaves Pennsylvania free to obstruct getting an abortion. Under the Pennsylvania ruling, for example, the state would be allowed to confront women with graphic literature suggesting that abortions are murder. It could demand waiting periods that vastly complicate decisions. It could require women to swear that they have notified estranged or deserting husbands.

Worse, the Justice Department once suggests that the court feel free to let states impose a spouse's veto. Women have the right to be free of state control when they make this most personal of decisions. And both men and women ought to be free of a state-enforced spousal veto.

So personal and so basic is this right that the Supreme Court must continue to view laws like Pennsylvania's with suspicion. Only by reaffirming Roe v. Wade will the court do justice to America's judicial tradition of recognizing constitutional freedoms as they evolve.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

No End of an Afghan Lesson

Afghanistan is not a place for tidy solutions. Few countries have been the scene of such a staggering array of conquerors and cultures over the centuries. In the late 1970s, the Russians intervened to save a disintegrating client regime from the popular hatred which its hasty reforms and brutal repressions had drawn upon it. They left that regime weaker and more hated than ever. We can only hope that Kipling's lines on the Boer War will also be true of the recent Russian involvement in Afghanistan: "Let us admit it frankly as a business people should. We have had no end of a lesson, it will do us no end of good."

— The Hong Kong Standard.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: 613595; Circulation: 612832; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630698.

Director of Publication: Richard D. Sullivan
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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS56028
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73021176. Commission Paritaire No. 61357
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OPINION



While the owners were absent, the servants of the people had a wild old party upstairs.

Heading Off Without The Others

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Arrogance is not a commodity in short supply on the international scene, but America's partners complain that no one can top recent insensitive performances by President George Bush and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on economic issues.

This comes at an awkward moment, just ahead of international meetings in Washington next week, when the major nations will need to hammer out a game plan to avert a possible global recession.

The squabbling hit a peak when Mr. Brady went to Budapest on April 13 for the first annual meeting of the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The bank was set up a year ago to promote private enterprise in the former Soviet satellites, and is just getting loan operations underway. The United States, with 10 percent, has the largest capital stake in the \$13 billion bank, but it clearly is a junior partner in a distinctly European venture. That contrasts sharply with America's role in the World Bank and the IMF, where its roughly 20 percent share gives it veto power.

When Mr. Brady discovered only 48 hours before the Budapest meeting that the bank's president, Jacques Attali, intended to propose a broadening of its role to include subsidized loans for long-term economic development, he hit the ceiling. Abandoning diplomatic niceties, he sharply and publicly rebuked Mr. Attali, and it ought to stay within that mission," he said. "Jacques Attali has a lot of energy and a lot of drive, and that's very good. However, everybody can't do everything."

For long-term development loans, Mr. Brady said, an agency already exists, the World Bank. The European Bank, he added, "must remain what it was set up to do — help the private sector in the East."

Behind this wrangle lies a hard political reality for the richer countries of Europe: The collapse of the Soviet empire and poverty in Eastern Europe threaten to overwhelm Western Europe with a wave of immigrants. One way to limit the inflow, many Europeans feel, is to boost development in the poorer countries.

Mr. Attali, a French politician close to President François Mitterrand, is an arrogant man in his own right, a zealot pursuing a goal of uniting all of Europe, including the former Soviet states, into one huge economic and political bloc. Clearly, he sees the European bank evolving into something much bigger than a mere spur to the private sector. He thinks it should play a role in slowing immigration.

A high European official acknowledged that there is not full agreement among the European countries that control the bank on Mr. Attali's positions. But these are decisions "on which Europe can compromise without Mr. Brady's help," he said.

"How would you like it if you were trying to slow down Mexican immigration into the United States by helping to build up the Mexican domestic economy. And we, as a junior partner in a Latin American development bank, came along and advised you to slow down the leading process? You would tell us to go to hell!"

An earlier example of U.S. behavior that infuriated Japan, and everyone in Europe (except the Germans), was Mr. Bush's decision, negotiated with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, to announce a \$24 billion aid package to Russia and the former Soviet states on April 1, before Japan and the European states agreed to final details.

One element in the \$24 billion package was a \$6 billion payment from a special pool of money known as the "General Arrangements to Borrow," or GAB, to build a "satellite bank" for the ruble. Mr. Bush neglected to get a commitment to spend that money from Switzerland, Sweden and other countries that control it. "We have the feeling," one of the smaller contributing parties said, "that Bush wanted to use his announcement to outpace [Bill Clinton's] speech on the same subject."

Japan has a collateral reason to be angry: Before being pinned down by a Bush-Kohl commitment to aid Russia, Tokyo would have liked assurances that Boris Yeltsin would return the Kuri Islands.

The former U.S. request to all the GAB countries involved did not come until the weekend after Mr. Bush's April 1 speech. Until now, the funds have been allocated as emergency stopgaps only for the 11 countries in the pool. To plan a first-year diversion to a nonmember is a departure that clearly warranted more discussion.

The Washington Post.

When Your Former Proxies Become the Problem

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — "Please do not have violence." So the State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, implored "our" Afghan rebels as they circled Kabul last week for the final kill of the "Soviet" government.

The plea sounded distant and lame. With the withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country three years ago and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States is long past really caring about Afghanistan. And with U.S. aid to the rebels having dried up, America's Islamic fundamentalist friends are long past listening to Washington.

Satchel Paige, a baseball pitcher of yore, once said: "Don't look back. Something may be gaining on you." And so America's Cold War past catches up with the future of places like Afghanistan, Angola and Cambodia. In all three, the United States supported dubious "freedom fighters" or the lesser of evils in a global struggle against the Soviet Union.

Washington probably made the best of bad choices in most places except Cambodia. But, as the Cold War smog lifts, America owes it to the people of all these countries to take a hard second look at the rebels it helped to victory. They over looked like democratic saints. Now, in a Cold-Warless light, they look as nasty as — sometimes nastier than — the Marxist foes America helped them vanquish.

The United States gave almost \$2 billion in arms and aid to the Afghan mujahidin in a 13-year war that took perhaps 2 million lives and caused 5 million people to flee their country. Some of the

many rebel groups it backed might well be reasonable and humane, but most of the rebel leaders are cutthroats whose main interest in life is killing Muslims who do not worship as they do or Afghans who happen to be from other tribes.

Even if the tribes work out a deal, mujahidin victors will cause trouble for their neighbors. Some will try to band with the newly independent Muslim ex-Soviet states and imbue them with Iranian-style radicalism. Some might like to hand Iran a chunk of Afghanistan. Others might attempt to tear away a piece of Pakistan.

As for the Angolan rebels and their boss, Jonas Savimbi, Washington provided them with hundreds of millions in dollars and weapons in a 20-year civil war where no one bothered to count the hundreds of thousands of victims. Mr. Savimbi's brutality was legendary, but Washington considered slaughtering Marxists forgivable.

Now, it seems, he has been murdering some of his own freedom fighters. While some of the deceased were members of his own tribe, they had the misfortune to be of another clan. The children of one of these unfortunates were also killed, their heads smashed against a tree. Asked for an explanation by the U.S. State Department, Mr. Savimbi said he was innocent.

But the worst anti-Communist avengers to whom the United States gave secret support were the Khmer Rouge. These Asian Nazis systematic-

cally killed at least a million of their Cambodian countrymen and turned hundreds of thousands into refugees. Officially, of course, the United States never helped them. But it did, in one way or another and particularly by winking at Chinese aid. After all, some of America's shameful leaders reasoned, the Khmer Rouge were the enemy of the Vietnamese, America's enemy and friend of the Soviet Union.

The Bush administration now shows good sense in opposing the Khmer Rouge and not helping the Afghan rebels and Mr. Savimbi in their final thrusts for power. With good sense also, the administration has stepped aside and virtually turned all three situations over to the United Nations. It will meddle less and more knowledgeably than America would. It is also the right group to arrange interim coalition governments, and peacekeeping forces to supervise cease-fires and elections.

But, inexorably, the United States dumps these responsibilities on the United Nations without giving it the necessary backing. Neither the administration nor Congress will put sufficient funds for effective peacekeeping operations. Nor will the warring parties pay much attention to Washington when no U.S. aid is likely — even as a reward for good behavior.

The people of these sorry states will gaze with fear upon their new masters, America's old freedom fighters. And they will win at Washington's lame plea, "Please do not have violence."

The New York Times.

Russia-Ukraine Tension Could Hit Helsinki First

By Christoph Bertram

HAMBURG — Having just returned from Moscow, I am less worried by the future of Boris Yeltsin, which is uncertain, than by the coming crisis between Russia and Ukraine, which is certain. And since the rift between the two major successor republics of the former Soviet Union affects most aspects of any future European order, the West cannot afford to remain indifferent.

The first victim of Russian-Ukrainian tensions would be the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the process that began in Helsinki. This club of 51 states, all of them European except for the United States and Canada, intends to formulate a new arms control agenda at a summit meeting in early July.

But the old agenda must be completed before the new one can be launched. Unless there is agreement on the CFE treaty to limit conventional forces in Europe, signed in November 1990 but delayed by the death pangs of the Soviet Union, European arms control will be blocked.

In coming weeks the successor republics of the Soviet Union, notably Russia and Ukraine, will have to

agree on respective ceilings for their major weapons systems. If they do not — and this is becoming more likely by the day — there will be no CFE treaty and no Helsinki.

Russia and Ukraine have played a dangerous game of chicken in the nuclear field. After first agreeing to dispatch all tactical nuclear weapons on its soil to Russia, Ukraine later stopped the shipments. It has been unwilling to agree — with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, the other nuclear heirs of the Soviet Union — on the appointment of cuts in the START treaty. Ukraine since has resumed shipping tactical weapons, but until the START matter is sorted out, all the talk of deep nuclear cuts will remain empty promises.

The reason for the Russian-Ukrainian deadlock is not military but territorial. Days after the August 1991 coup attempt, Boris Yeltsin questioned some of the borders between the republics. Many Russians today speak openly about regaining the Crimea, handed to Ukraine by Nikita Khrushchev in 1954 when it did not

matter, but now part of the "sovereign territory" of independent Ukraine.

As long as there is no firm, unequivocal commitment by Russia to respect Ukrainian borders, Ukraine will seek as many bargaining chips as possible, from the Black Sea Fleet to the other arms of the old Soviet Union, conventional and nuclear.

With nationalist fervor growing in both countries, the chances for a reasonable outcome are becoming dimmer by the day. Still, there are reasons for hope. The first lies in Russia's self-interest. Fostering tensions with Ukraine will isolate Russia in Europe and the world. To sort out the differences should be Moscow's top foreign-policy priority.

A growing number of experts in Moscow seem to see that point. "We have given all the wrong signals to Ukraine," one of them complains. Another expert wonders why Russia cannot simply give up the Black Sea Fleet, since it is no longer of relevance to security, only to prestige.

Yet prestige is a precious commodity in a Russia which daily feels the

humiliation of defeat and disarray. Will Russia understand that whatever the cost of befriending Ukraine, it is a price worth paying?

The other, more promising chance lies with the West. It has to make clear to Russia that respect for state borders is a fundamental rule of the Helsinki club, of which it is now a member, and to Ukraine that it cannot hold up the process of conventional and nuclear arms control.

The West was premature in admitting the successor states to the Soviet Union so rapidly into the CSCE and into NATO's Cooperation Council, instead of laying down conditions for membership. This makes it more difficult to exert pressure on Moscow and Kiev to mend their ways.

But it is not impossible. Both countries, after all, aspire to closer links with the West. Both must be told now in no uncertain terms that these cannot be had if the quarrel between them holds arms control at ransom.

The writer is diplomatic correspondent for the German weekly Die Zeit. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Peru's President Plays Into the Guerrillas' Hand

By Jorge G. Castañeda

BERKELEY, California — Beyond the question of principle there are two additional reasons for bemoaning the interruption of democratic rule in Peru. They have to do with the strategy of Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), the ostensible adversary invoked for the necessity of the coup, and the effects of unrestrained free market mechanisms on the shantytown population of Lima.

Sendero Luminoso has many peculiar features distinguishing it from traditional Latin American guerrilla movements. One of them is its ideological steadfastness. But they were an institutional constraint on unfettered application of the draconian free market policies that Mr. Fujimori has sought to implement.

This constraint was not enormously effective; living standards in Peru have continued to drop since Mr. Fujimori took office, and the "Fujishock" has spared hardly anyone. But the absence of institutional restraint will certainly enhance the temptation to take these measures to their extreme.

Throughout the Western Hemisphere, the economic crisis of the 1980s and the remedies applied thereafter have hit the urban poor hardest. In Venezuela, food riots in 1989 and sympathy for the military in 1992; in Brazil, urban delinquency on an unimaginable scale; in Mexico, the eruption of a street peddler economy — all of these are the desperate cries of the new majority in Latin America: the urban, excluded poor.

For all practical intents, Sendero Luminoso is the first guerrilla military organization in the hemisphere to acquire a mass base among the urban poor on a relevant scale. Many have tried; the only others that succeeded to some degree were the Sandinistas in 1979, but after their overthrow by Anastasio Somoza, and the Popular Liberation Forces in El Salvador.

Partly through coercion, partly as a result of a mass migration from the Ayacucho highlands to Lima in the last 15 years, partly because of the immense misery and lacerating marginalization of the teeming millions of *cholas* in Lima's shantytowns, Sendero Luminoso has built a constituency of the urban destitute.

The unconstrained intensification of free market policies will only drive more people into its death grip. It is one thing to impose that type of transformation on a defeated, demor-

That in turn would precipitate a coup. Because it is armed and organized, Sendero Luminoso would then become the dominant force in the opposition and in the anti-military coalition that would have to be constructed.

For several years now, Marxists, socialists and intellectuals in Peru have labored to separate Sendero Luminoso from the opposition, to distance themselves from its methods, ideology and goals. These efforts have not all been successful, but in general the Peruvian left has refrained from extending the smallest corner of its mantle of legitimacy to Sendero Luminoso.

The coup will make this much more difficult. If not impossible. If both oppose the coup, what separates them? The left either fights the coup, becoming what Marxists call "objective allies" of Sendero Luminoso, or caves in and supports it, becoming allies of Mr. Fujimori and the military. It is the devil's own alternative.

The coup will also in all likelihood drive to despair — and into the arms of Sendero Luminoso — many of the social movements that have made Peru, and particularly Lima, a greenhouse for Christian base communities, municipal self-management by squatters' associations, women's self-help groups, student and worker mobilization and social activists of all types.

The grass-roots left in Lima's apocalyptic shantytowns has led the resistance to recruitment of an urban constituency for Sendero Luminoso.

This evidently was foremost in Mr. Guzman's mind when Alberto Fujimori, a politically unknown scientist, was elected president in 1990; the disorder that could be expected, with his lack of experience, party machinery or constituency, would lead to a crisis.

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The unconstrained intensification of free market policies will only drive more people into its death grip. It is one thing to impose that type of transformation on a defeated, demor-

alized opposition, as in Chile after the 1973 coup; it is quite another to attempt it against an armed, self-sustaining, financially independent and extraordinarily disciplined one like Sendero Luminoso.

In the long term, the unfettered application of those policies might have transformed Peru for the better. Thanks to Sendero Luminoso and Mr. Fujimori's reckless gamble, there may not be a long term.

The writer, a professor of political science at the National University of Mexico, is teaching this semester at the University of California, Berkeley. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: 'Smooth Relations'

BERLIN — The United States Minister, Mr. Phelps, to-day [April 20] gave a denial of the rumors that he had been meddling in San Domingo matters, and that there had been some unpleasantness between the United States and Germany. "I decline to treat the reports seriously, they are too absurd. Nothing could be smoother than the relations between Germany and the United States. There have been no hot words, no quarrels of any kind. I am not inclined to believe in the virtual acquisition of San Domingo by Americans."

1917: The Turks Routed

LONDON — General Maude telegraphs details of the latest operations in Mesopotamia: "Our troops forced their way across the Chai-el-Adhem in the night of April 17. The river was defended by the Eighteenth Turkish Corps. The next morning we attacked the principal position of

this army corps. The enemy's positions were carried with great vigor and the enemy was completely routed. The bravery and dash of our troops, particularly of the cavalry, were most brilliant."

1942: Germany's Friend

VICHY — [From our New York edition.] Speaking tonight [April 20] amid new strings of arrest and Nazi orders for the execution of thirty more Frenchmen, pro-Axis Premier Pierre Laval branded France's declaration of war in 1939 a "crime" and told the French people that the path for peace in Europe lies in friendship between France and Germany. Appearing to the French to support him, he said: "Thus we have before us this alternative: either to integrate ourselves — with our honor and vital interests respected — in the new Europe which will rise tomorrow from the great epic which unfolds before our eyes, or to resign ourselves to seeing our civilization disappear."

With Revolt Fading, Israel to Let Arabs Reopen a University

By William Schmidt

JERUSALEM — As a sign that life in the occupied territories is returning to more normal rhythms following four years of the Palestinian uprising, Israeli officials said Monday they would allow the reopening of Bir Zeit University, the last Arab university still closed by military order.

General Danny Rothchild, the coordinator of activities for the Israeli Defense Ministry in the occupied territories, told university officials that students in the school's science and engineering department could return to classes on April 29 and that the rest of the university would reopen during the summer semester.

In an interview, General Rothchild said the decision to open Bir Zeit reflects what he described as a "quieter" situation in the occupied territories. He suggested that the force of the uprising, known as the *intifada*, appeared to have spent itself.

Regarded as a center of the Palestinian nationalist movement, and the focus of sometimes violent clashes between students and soldiers, Bir Zeit had an enrollment of about 2,600 when it was closed in January 1988, only weeks after the uprising began in December 1987. Over the last two years, Israeli officials have gradually reopened five other universities in the occupied territories that also were shut during 1988 as a result of protests.

Jerusalem Journalists Protest Aide's Jailing

JERUSALEM — The Foreign Press Association here and the London-based World Television News protested Monday the jailing of Majdi Arabcin, 28, a Palestinian working for the television agency. He has been held since March 12, when Israeli troops detained him while he was filming a clash between soldiers and stone-throwing Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip. The police said the case was still being investigated. Earlier, the army accused him of incitement and later said he was not properly accredited.

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At its peak, the closures affected an estimated 14,500 students. The other universities are in Bethlehem, Hebron, Nablus, Jerusalem and Gaza.

Dan Naveh, a spokesman for Defense Minister Moshe Arens, said with the reopening of Bir Zeit, "the education system in the territories is now back to normal, and this was the point of Mr. Arens' policy when he took over as minister two years ago."

Mr. Arens met with university officials on Sunday to work out the agreement for reopening the school.

Officials at Bir Zeit said they were pleased with government decision, although disappointed that the opening of the university is being done in phases rather than all at once. Only about half the student body will return when the engineering and science departments resume classes later this month.

"We hope this concludes the ugly chapter of closing universities," added Albert Aghazarian, a spokesman for Bir Zeit. "We hope that education will not be criminalized any more."

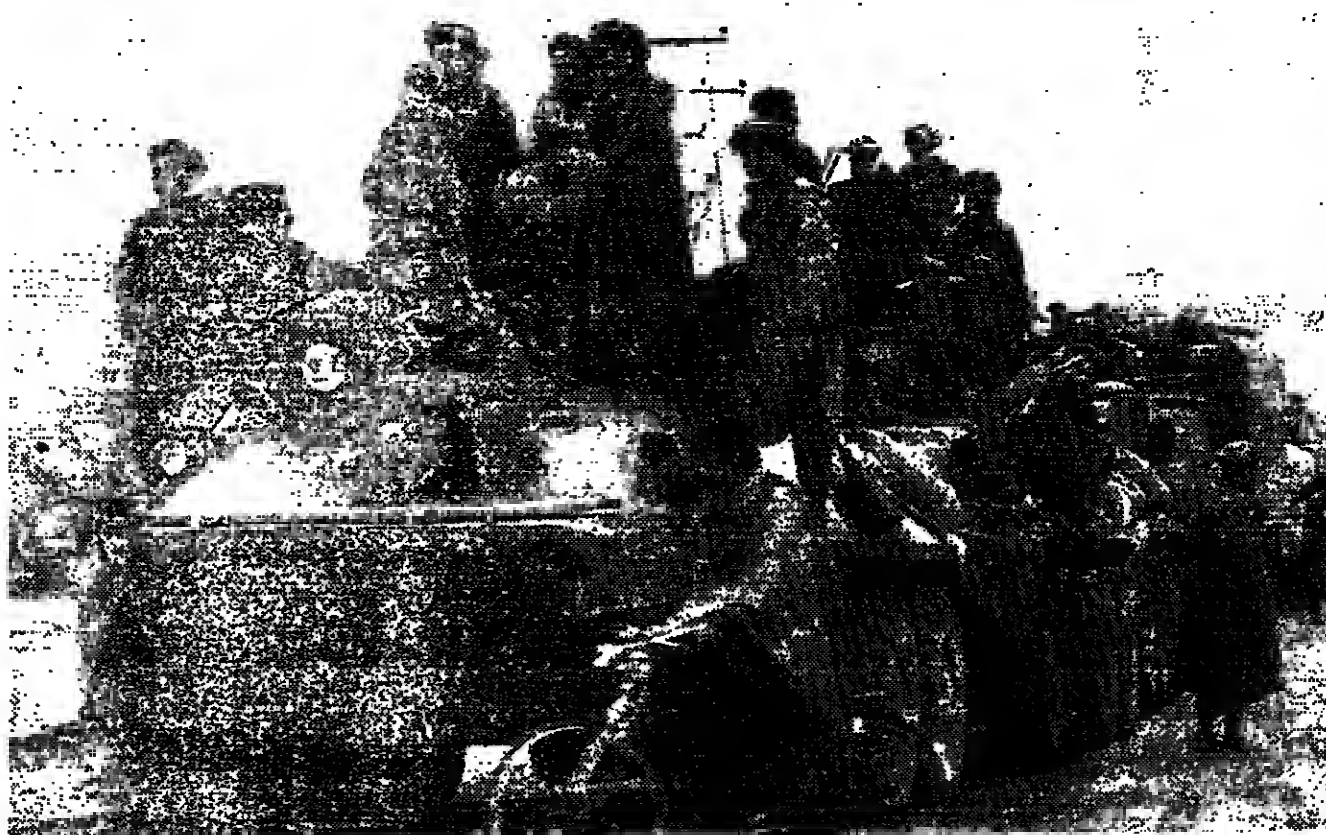
Over the past year, as many as 2,000 students have been studying off-campus in buildings in nearby Ramallah and Jerusalem. At one point, university officials noted, Israeli security forces complained that they discovered what they described as "cells" of illegal education.

In recent years, there has been growing pressure on Israel from the United States and human rights organizations to relax restrictions on Palestinians living in the occupied territories, including pleas to reopen the universities.

The announcement by Israeli officials that they are reopening Bir Zeit comes during a period of relative calm. "In previous years, we have not had such a quiet period over the holidays, touch wood," said Mr. Naveh, referring to the Passover and Easter celebrations, which have drawn 80,000 tourists.

In recent months, the *intifada*'s grip on the occupied territories appears to have been loosening. Leaders of the uprising have eased back on calls for general strikes, shops have been allowed to remain open longer and a boycott on Israeli products has been relaxed.

According to the military, there were 2,940 incidents of civil disturbance recorded in the territories last month, compared to 3,643 for the same period in 1991, and 6,150 in 1990.



Afghan Army troops who switched sides to join the rebels riding in a convoy of personnel carriers Monday on the outskirts of Kabul.

KABUL: UN Envoy Sees Wide Backing for a Government of Mujahidin

(Continued from page 1)

stan," he said. "All parties should stay where they are at this time, silence their guns, and give peace a chance."

"We are almost there," he said of the peace efforts, adding that "no Afghan should try to hijack the process."

Mr. Sevan appeared to back away from an earlier UN-supported formula for a 15-member interim council of prominent neutral Afghans to preside over a transition to a new government.

That idea apparently is rapidly being overtaken by events as disaffected Afghan Army and militia commanders form alliances with mujahidin guerrillas to take over control of towns and military installations.

"We're not saying you have to adopt the United Nations proposals," Mr. Sevan said. "We have no emotional attachment to any particular idea. If the Afghans want to have a mujahidin government, it is entirely up to them."

"There seems to be wide support for that idea," he said.

Mr. Sevan said the composition of such a government was under negotiation.

From his heavily fortified stronghold 65 kilometers (40 miles) north of the capital, Ahmed Shah Masoud, a guerrilla leader, has pressed a demand that the former Communist administration in Ka-

bul cede power to a government made up of Muslim rebel forces.

Mr. Masoud, the 39-year-old mujahidin commander who has emerged as the major figure in the Afghan power struggle, discussed his demands in negotiations on Sunday. Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil said, Mr. Wakil acknowledged for the first time that a mujahidin government was now a real possibility.

Much of what is going on in this rugged, landlocked country remains shrouded in hyacinthine negotiations and complex maneuvering among different factions. But it now appears clear that the last of a series of Soviet-allied, Communist governments that have wielded power since 1978 is gradually being dismantled as the result of guerrilla actions and a behind-the-scenes military coup last week that deposed President Najibullah.

In some of the latest takeovers of cities previously held by forces loyal to Kabul, Kandahar fell Saturday to a coalition formed by the

local military commander and a mujahidin leader connected with Mr. Masoud.

And the town of Gardez south of the capital was taken over Sunday by the area's army commander in a deal with another rebel faction, government officials said. No fighting was reported in either takeover.

The rebels claimed they took control of the strategic town of Jalalabad and eastern Nangarhar Province on Sunday, Reuters reported. But travelers arriving by bus from Jalalabad said the rebels had only surrounded the city and government officials were negotiating to try to prevent an attack.

At military installations about 40 kilometers southeast of the Kabul, troops waited Monday to welcome their former enemies and seemed amenable to forming new coalitions with them.

"The basic reason is that we're tired of war," said Captain Mohammed Usman, an officer at a hillside battalion headquarters at Tangi Sarobi on the road to Jalal-

abad. "So we're asking each other and we're asking the mujahidin, 'What are we fighting for? What's the point?'"

He spoke in a small mud hut crisscrossed with coats and weapons as soldiers in civilian clothes manned a checkpoint, armed with grenade launchers and assault rifles.

In Kabul, calm has returned to the city of 1.5 million people after a series of skirmishes on Saturday raised fears that a battle for the capital was imminent and prompted the evacuation of some UN personnel.

Mr. Masoud has sought to ally such fears, evidently preferring to negotiate the fall of Kabul rather than fight a costly battle for it.

He said his forces were now in a position to drive into Kabul easily, but that doing so would exacerbate differences among rival ethnic groups and prompt his main guerrilla rival, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, to try to send his own Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Party faction into Kabul as well.

ABORTION: After Court Ruling, Debate Will Shift

(Continued from page 1)

That criterion for selecting judges, now a plank in the Republican platform, is almost certain to be hotly fought over at the national convention in Houston this summer.

The lawyers handling the Pennsylvania case for the abortion rights side appear to view it as a vehicle for addressing a wider public beyond a court assumed to be unresponsive. They look to the court to be not so much an audience as a foil, an instrument through which the public will be galvanized into protecting at the polls the right that is withering in the courtroom.

Roger K. Evans, director of litigation for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, recently described the audience for his arguments as "the 10th Justice, the American people."

In similar fashion, the anti-abortion side is looking past the day in late June or early July when the court announces its decision. "That's when our hard work really starts," said Robert A. Destro, a law professor at Catholic University in Washington and an author of several briefs filed by Americans United for Life.

The movement's effort "to get the Supreme Court out of the way" is only a first step, he said. Once that is accomplished, "our job becomes not just convincing five justices but convincing governors, legislators and voters," Mr. Destro said, adding, "The pro-choice side would like to declare defeat in this case and our side would like to declare victory. We may both be hampered by ambiguity."

The ambiguity inherent in the case, *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, is the result of several factors: the state law, the makeup of the court and the process of constitutional decision-making.

As with many other constitutional doctrines, *Roe v. Wade* established not so much a set of absolutes as an analytical framework that defined the permissible realm of state abortion regulation.

The court's definition of abortion as a "fundamental" right meant that any restriction on abortion would be subjected to "strict scrutiny" and would be found unconstitutional unless it served a "compelling state interest." With that framework obviously crumbling, the question in this case is how far the court will go in dismantling it.

Pennsylvania's Abortion Control Act was drafted and passed in 1982 and 1989 for the purpose it is

now serving: to challenge the framework at its most vulnerable point. Several of the provisions are identical to an earlier version of the law that the court declared unconstitutional by a 5-to-4 vote in 1986.

To the law's sponsors, that narrow margin was evidence that even if the court was not ready to uphold a law making abortion a crime, it would look favorably on the types of regulations that solid majorities had rejected in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The Pennsylvania law, which was stayed pending the high court decision, requires a woman to wait at least 24 hours for an abortion after a doctor provides her with specific "informed consent" information, including detailed descriptions of fetal development at two-week intervals and a list of agencies offering "alternatives to abortion."

For a minor, the law requires the consent of one parent, who must join the teenager in an "informed consent" counseling session at least 24 hours before the procedure. Married women must certify that they have notified their husbands of a planned abortion, with up to a year in jail as the penalty for a false certification.

Even a narrow ruling, upholding only the provisions of the Pennsylvania law, would require the court to repudiate decisions from 1986 and 1983 that struck down waiting periods and "informed consent" requirements. This is a step the court is almost certain to take.

Three members of the 5-to-4 majority that struck down Pennsylvania's last abortion law in 1986 have since retired. One of them, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., was succeeded by Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, whose vote in the Webster case indicated his willingness to uphold broad abortion restrictions.

The other two, Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, were replaced by Justices David H. Souter and Clarence Thomas, who have yet to vote in an abortion case. Justice Kennedy's vote alone should provide Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Byron R. White, Sandra Day O'Connor and Antonin Scalia with the margin they need to overturn the rulings against the waiting period and informed-consent requirements.

The only justices certain to vote for retaining these precedents are Harry A. Blackmun, the author of *Roe v. Wade*, and John Paul Stevens.

SMELL: When Fungus Is No Fun

(Continued from page 1)

there are now about 200, said James J. Ciavocchi, chairman of the American Mushroom Institute, a trade group here.

Most remaining farms are major operations, and in recent years some, including the one in London Grove, a township next to West Grove, have begun to specialize in manufacturing the pasteurized compost that serves as growing soil.

Growers now use more than a pound of compost to produce every pound of mushrooms. That means the landscape is dotted with tall piles of fermenting compost, made from thousands of tons of horse and chicken manure, moldy hay, corn cobs, cocoa bean hulls, cotton seed hulls and orchard grass.

Materials, in other words, that can send an allergic person into a sneezing fit.

And as the materials decay, they release a fog of ammonia and sulfur compounds, which can cause a variety of ailments, according to a 1991 analysis of mushroom compost by the Federal Centers for Disease Control: breathing problems, headaches and increased susceptibility to upper respiratory infections.

West Grove residents say their problems began in 1988 when a company called Hy-Tech Mushroom Compost bought a farm in London Grove and began manufacturing hundreds of tons of compost for sale to mushroom growers.

Japan May Put Off Plutonium Plans

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The head of a nuclear power development program said Monday that Japan may put off plans to use a special reactor to produce plutonium, the material used in both power plants and nuclear arms.

The statement, by Takao Ishiwatari, president of the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp., was the first sign Japan may be moving away from its plan to begin producing and importing tons of the material. Critics contend Japan could build a dangerous stockpile of plutonium.

Mr. Ishiwatari said nuclear arms reduction plans by the United States and the former Soviet Union may create a surplus of plutonium and reduce the need for Japan to begin making its own.

But he reaffirmed his commitment to Japan's plutonium-powered nuclear program. Japan's commercial nuclear industry is the only one to rely mainly on plutonium fuel rather than on enriched uranium.

Mr. Ishiwatari said a \$4.5 billion prototype fast-breeder reactor — which yields more plutonium than it uses — could be refitted to be a power-producing reactor.

Nuclear experts, however, say fast-breeder reactors have no special use beyond making plutonium. The plant is scheduled to go into operation this year.

Controlling plutonium has become a key concern of the United Nations since the breakup of the Soviet Union and allegations of se-

cret nuclear weapons programs in Iraq and North Korea.

Since India exploded a nuclear bomb in 1974 built using plutonium it recovered from a research reactor, international pressure has been growing to abandon plutonium for commercial use. Washington adopted such a policy in 1977.

Japan, and to a lesser extent France and England, are the only industrialized nations that continued to push fast-breeder reactors. In August, Japan's atomic energy commission approved a plan to increase the use of plutonium and rely less on uranium. Under the plan, 80 to 90 tons of plutonium would be used by the year 2010 by about 12 reactors currently operating on uranium and by fast-breeder reactors.

Critics doubt that much will be needed. Japan already has 30 to 40 tons coming from reprocessing plants in Europe, where plutonium is extracted from used uranium fuel rods. Another 60 tons is expected from Japanese reprocessing plants into the next century.

Mr. Ishiwatari also said Japan would use U.S. satellite surveillance to help ensure safe passage of a freighter scheduled to carry nearly a ton of plutonium from France to Japan later this year.

The shipment, guarded only by a specially armed coast guard cutter, has aroused controversy abroad because of fears that the plutonium could be lost to terrorist attack or an accident during the 77,000-kilometer (16,800-mile) journey. One ton of plutonium is enough to build 100 to 150 nuclear weapons.

IRAQ: U.S. Ignored '89 Warning

(Continued from page 1)

control the worldwide spread of bomb manufacturing equipment.

The key official who raised the alarms was A. Bryan Siebert Jr., a career civil servant in his 40s. In the late 1980s, Mr. Siebert was the Energy Department's leading authority on the spread of bomb-making technology.

Mr. Siebert was upset. On May 11, 1989, he wrote an aide, John M. Rooney, that the intelligence unit was ignoring the evidence, adding that the time to stop the Iraqi bomb program "is now."

Just where the initiative died is unclear. Mr. Siebert told congressional investigators that he believed that he had informed his boss, Troy E. Wade 2d, the assistant secretary for defense programs, of the initiative and that it had stopped in that office because of the intelligence veto.

But Mr. Wade, who left the department in July 1989 and is now president of AWC Inc., a division of Lockheed based in Las Vegas, Nevada, denied any knowledge of the affair. "I honestly don't remember any specific initiative tied to Iraq," he said.

Mr. Siebert was undaunted by the lack of support. In early 1990 he began a push, with midlevel State Department officials, to alert Western allies to the nuclear proliferation danger.

This effort recently led 27 nations to adopt a common list of dual-use items as a guide for scrutinizing exports. The State Department hailed the step as "the most important export-control initiative of recent years," adding that it "will greatly assist in our efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons."

But Mr. Watkins, who became energy secretary in March 1989, just before the warning was shot down by subordinates, distanced himself from the episode. In a letter to Mr. Siebert, he said he had reorganized the department's intelligence arm after he found during his first months as secretary that it was not effective, not expected and not responsive to departmental needs.

Today, Mr. Siebert heads the Energy Department's office of classification, having lost his technology policy and export-control duties after the Gulf War.

LIBYA: Syrian Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

get military equipment, for which they can no longer count on the Soviet Union.

And Syrian officials have been further angered by reports from Washington that Damascus illegally received U.S. military equipment from Saudi Arabia and Egypt missiles from China. They are a campaign to weaken Syria, while providing large amounts of aid to Iraq.

"The Syrians believe they did a lot and were never met halfway," a Western diplomat said. "They expected a lot more from the United States, and being let down was no reason not to back Libya."

Suspect in Bombing

A Syrian drug dealer with ties to Mr. Jebril may have planted the bomb on Pan Am Flight 103, Time magazine has reported.

In its current issue, Time said it had obtained an FBI field report from Germany saying that Mohamed Khassari, a Syrian drug dealer, may have placed a piece of luggage containing a bomb aboard the Boeing 747 in Frankfurt in December 1988.

At the time, Mr. Khassari was cooperating with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in a "sting" operation but also working with Mr. Jebril, Time said.

A four-month inquiry conducted by Time fixes the blame on Mr. Khassari, who it said was being allowed to smuggle drugs into the United States in return for his promise to obtain the release of U.S. hostages in Beirut. (AP)



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Ex-Soviet Peddlers' Magic Carpet Ride to Turkey

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Staff Writer

ISTANBUL — Dirty, unshaven and more than a bit miserable, Anis Ahmet Oglu trudged the corridors of the Grand Bazaar here, bearing old carpets in his arms.

The shoe factory worker from Tbilisi, Georgia, had just traveled 48 sleepless hours in a bus. Jostled by Western tourists and intimidated by the sick splendor of Istanbul's largest bazaar, he was here to offer up his grandmother's carpets in the Turkish marketplace.

He wanted a few hundred dollars, he said — enough to buy new clothes for his family. But instead of offers, Mr. Oglu's armload of soiled carpets generated only contempt.

"This is rubbish! I'm telling you it is worthless," growled Zulfikar Ok, a proprietor at Birklik Halicilik Ok Brothers Carpet Emporium.

The crestfallen Georgian sighed, shouldered his burden and moved on.

The carpet merchants of Turkey, never noted for fair play, let alone compassion, say they are sick of fending off the importunings of un-bathed carpet-carrying tourists from the former Soviet Union.

"Everybody thinks that the old stuff in his bedroom is good," said Mr. Ok, a multilingual hawk. "They all think, 'Now I can travel.

Now is the time to make money. But the quality is always bad. They don't know what they are selling."

And yet, since the Soviet Union splintered, according to several candid carpet merchants in Turkey, thousands of bedraggled travelers from the Caucasus and Central Asia have stepped off buses in Istanbul with superb antique carpets.

They carry, for instance, century-old Shirvans from Azerbaijan — carpets woven well before the Rus-

sian Revolution, when rug-making in the Caucasus was exclusively a family affair, when the dyes were natural and the wools fine. Such carpets, depending on design, quality and condition, can command \$8,000 or more in boutiques in New York or Paris.

A shrewd carpet merchant in Istanbul just might be able to wangle such a piece of "rubbish" off a weary Azerbaijani for \$300 or less.

So many fine antique carpets from the Caucasus and Central Asia have been sold to Turkish dealers by money-strapped Eastern travelers that retail prices here are lower than they have been in several decades.

"Three or four years ago, I would say that carpets from the Caucasus were selling for \$3,000 to \$4,000," said Behruz Deljavan, who owns an auction house in Ankara. "Now, you can buy the same quality, even better quality and more selection, for \$1,000. These are pieces 60 to 70 years old."

Mr. Deljavan and several other antique carpet merchants in Ankara and Istanbul said that until last autumn, trade in carpets and reversible kilims from the Caucasus and Central Asia amounted to no more than 5 percent of business. Now they have more carpets from the ex-Soviet Union than they have customers with hard currency.

"Because of the Communist system," he said, "these places were difficult to reach. It was almost impossible to smuggle old pieces out. Carpets from there seemed special, they were exotic because they were coming from the far side of the world."

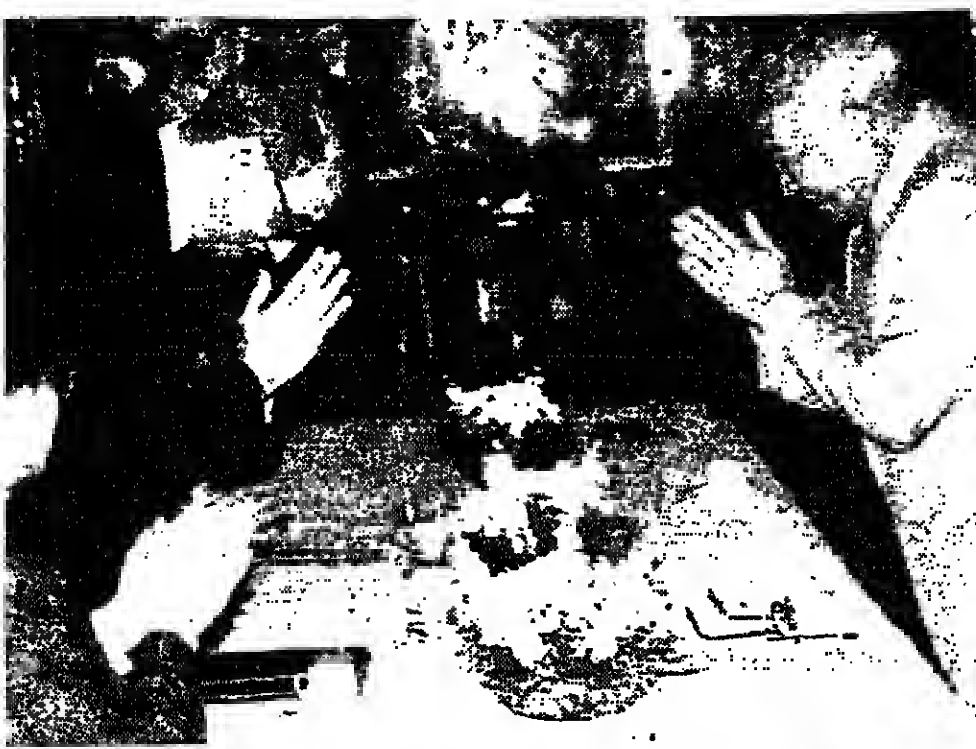
Ease of travel by bus and this year by a twice-weekly Turkish Airways connection between Baku and Istanbul, is a major reason for the new buyer's market. The second reason, according to Turkish merchants, is that customs agents in Azerbaijan are ignoring laws that prohibit travelers from leaving the republic with old carpets.

Riza Alioglu has been selling carpets in Istanbul for two decades, operating from a fourth-floor shop near the Grand Bazaar. He cannot remember ever having more than 10 pieces in his stock from what used to be the Soviet Union.

There are now 125 carpets and kilims from the Caucasus or Central Asia in the shop. Travelers stop by nearly every day with more, and he says he sees four or five quality pieces a week.

"The prices very much come down," Mr. Alioglu said, adding, "The economy is very, very bad for these people. The most valuable thing they have sometimes is a carpet."

The antique glut is not likely to last, according to Mr. Deljavan. "Right now is the best time for collectors," he said. "This will not last longer than one year."



Mr. Butros Ghali, left, exchanging greetings Monday with Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

4 Rival Cambodian Factions Sign UN Covenants on Rights

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — The Khmer Rouge, together with the leaders of Cambodia's three other mutually hostile factions, signed two international covenants Monday that committed them to far-reaching respect for human rights.

In a ceremony at the Royal Palace, in the presence of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, the four groups joined in the Supreme National Council, certified Cambodia's adherence to the two covenants that form part of the UN International Bill of Human Rights. One guarantees respect for civil and political rights, the other for economic, social and cultural rights.

A senior United Nations official said that although the signature of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of the Supreme Council would have sufficed to make a covenant binding, the organization decided in view of the atrocious human rights record of the Khmer Rouge to require individual commitment by all the faction leaders.

During four years of Draconian rule from 1975 to 1979, the Khmer Rouge, headed by Prime Minister Pol Pot, violated virtually all of the 84 articles of the covenants to which they pledged adherence on Monday. Hundreds of thousands of people died in labor camps, execution chambers and purges.

The two Khmer Rouge representatives who signed, former Pres-

ident Khieu Samphan and General Son Sen, were key members of the regime at the time.

In an evident allusion to Khmer Rouge rule, Mr. Boutros Ghali said the signing demonstrated the "political will" of the four parties "to overcome the grave errors of the past." Clearly determined not to discuss this past, the secretary-general avoided responding to questions at a news conference as to whether the Khmer Rouge signature inspired United Nations confidence in their will to comply.

Mr. Boutros Ghali replied that "reconciliation" was the spirit of the day, and "national unity is our approach." He said he was sure there would be no violations of human rights, but he said that if any occurred, "persuasion and diplomatic action" would resolve problems.

The secretary-general said his optimism was based on the "perfect collaboration" between the many United Nations agencies at work in Cambodia, the presence of Prince Sihanouk and a will for reconciliation displayed by the four factions. In addition to the Khmer Rouge, they are the Vietnamese-installed government of Prime Minister Hun Sen, the conservative, strongly anti-Vietnamese Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front and the prince's own followers.

Mr. Boutros Ghali's display of faith in the conversion to advocacy of civil liberties of Mr. Pol Pot's followers does not appear to be shared by many Cambodians. In three weeks of conversations here and in the countryside, fear of the Khmer Rouge and, to a lesser degree, of the Hun Sen local authorities was generally expressed. The memories of the Pol Pot regime of terror, in which most Cambodians lost family members or friends, remain painfully alive.

Mr. Butros Ghali ended his three-day visit with an appeal to member nations to provide \$593 million for food, health, housing, education and infrastructure repair for Cambodia. He said rehabilitation of the devastated country was part of the international effort to restore peace and stability.

"The role of the United Nations is not limited to the role of the Blue Helmet in keeping the peace," the secretary-general said.

In the final irony of a visit not free of the incongruous, Prince Sihanouk will leave Tuesday for North Korea. The prince, who returned from the 80th birthday celebration for President Kim Il Sung only in time to receive Mr. Boutros Ghali on Saturday, is returning to honor the 60th anniversary of the North Korean Army.

After three days of often extravagant compliments for the United Nations, Prince Sihanouk will pay tribute to the only national army that ever made war against a military alliance under United Nations command. Even today, only a trace, not peace, has replaced that state of war.

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STYLE MAKERS



Mauro Bacchini in a mission-style rocking chair, Robert Lazzeroni's plant stand for Ceccotti, and, above, a group of tables by Luca Meda at Molteni.

Italian Furniture

A DOWN-HOME APPEAL

MILAN — This year at the Salone del Mobile Italiano (a.k.a. the Italian Furniture Fair, where the shape of a chair can be as cataclysmic as the length of a skirt), there was no denying that modern furniture design had done a double somersault and landed on sweet little feet.

Trim armchairs, marble-topped kitchen tables, country-style benches and ladder-back chairs were the new cozy objects of affection. Wood and wicker, hand-turned aluminum and bleached mahogany were the materials of choice.

There were rumblings of this at the fair last year, but the movement toward a more down-home and handcrafted aesthetic has really taken hold.

"Que carina, que carina," was chanted like a mantra by visitors touring the rambling coliseum-sized buildings of the furniture fair. It's been a while since anything in Italian design has been referred to as cute. It won't be the last.

After a couple of years of floundering about, the Italian manufacturers have pulled themselves together and proved that they still know how to make stylish furniture, though it's nothing like the furniture on which they have built their reputation in the past 25 years.

The excess associated with avant-garde design suddenly looks old. The new look is endearing, user-friendly and has a come-hither appeal.

The show, still the most important event and the most influential in matters of style on the international design calendar, closed Wednesday.

And if you think you've seen it all already, you

may be right. But look again. You might discover that you've never seen anything quite like this.

Classic shapes — wing-back chairs, demure table lamps — have been given a style injection. Colors are deftly muted and, like the fit of a great suit, the new furniture just sits well. The Italians know the value of masterly editing.

"What began as a kind of folly has become a way of making furniture," said Paola Navone, an architect turned furniture maker.

Her Mondo collection of redesigned traditional furniture (Adirondack chairs and the like) at Cappellini rocked the foundations of the avant-garde design establishment four years ago.

"Memory is the key word," continued Navone, who this year presented unpretentious room settings filled with simple, handpainted wood furniture.

ONE room was built around ship models, another around Indian paintings. The settings and charming accessories — stencils and papier-mâché props — were by Valerie Roy, a French artist.

"We're not inventing anything new," Navone said.

That's just the point. "People now hate design," said Mauro Bacchini, the owner of High-Tech, the shop that introduced industrial chic to Milan more than 10 years ago.

Last week he was blithely unpacking mission-style rocking chairs, oak desks, lace-covered canopy beds and sofas with upholstery that was a dead ringer for old-fashioned mattresses. "This is the right moment for tradition," he said, adding, "At least I hope so."

Suzanne Slesin



Tina Chow in a Miyake dress and, top, at work. Below center, Babe Paley in 1950 and, far right, the Duchess of Windsor and Coco Chanel.

Tina Chow: East-West Fashion Icon

NEW YORK — Tina Chow was a rare and exotic object, an icon of style. When she died in January, her fragile elegance and limpid serenity were mourned by the fashion world who knew and understood her. Now her exquisite taste and skill as a collector are being celebrated in an exhibition at New York's Fashion Institute of Technology.

The show's title is "Flair," which is too slick a title to summarize the

SUZIE MENKES

sensibility behind the collection of 500 pieces of 20th-century couture — 50 on display — that Chow collected over 25 years. There are rivulets of lush fabric in four capes by Mario Fortuny; an austere sculpted coat by Balenciaga; a romantic duchesse satin Dior opera coat; sharp Saint Laurent tuxedos, one with negative-positive lapels; and the man's jacket with plain white T-shirt and jodhpur pants, that was the signature style of the woman who Karl Lagerfeld says "really invented minimalist fashion."

The collection expresses rigor, economy of line, and harmony of cut and fabric that transcends time and even place. Almost all the clothes — apart from a sinuous Chinese cheongsam from the 1930s and Issey Miyake creations — are Western, and often Parisian, yet Chow selected accordingly to her own East-West sensibility.

Born of a Japanese mother and an American father, brought up in Cleveland until the age of 15, she started her career as a model in Japan and went on to become the stylish wife of the Chinese restaurateur Michael Chow, and then a figure in fashionable arty circles in New York and California.

Her collecting started in the late 1960s with a "tattered pink For-

tuny tunic." But it also began with herself. All the clothes on show were things that Chow had either bought from designers like Saint Laurent and Lagerfeld, or collected to wear. Museum pieces, so often examples of faded grandeur, took on fresh life as she wore them, although sometimes she had copies made to protect the originals.

Her style is shown in arresting photographic images — especially those taken by her friend David Seider. In the book of the show are his pictures of Chow wearing a black Balenciaga evening coat from the 1950s, and serene studies of the delicate figure, with sleek black hair and magnolia-pale face above Fortuny folds.

Richard Martin and Harold Koda, curators at FIT and co-authors of the book, speak of Chow's "aesthetic achievement" in picking garments that display "the particular technical brilliance" of the designer. In a didactic text, they discuss the role of the fashion collector in a world dominated by more conventional fine art, where clothing is "a limp flailing scarecrow among the stout fellows of art." They also

explain the importance of the individual Chow pieces, with brief biographies of each designer and 10 outfits broken down into pattern pieces to show their construction.

"It is a highly intellectual collection, and people do not think of fashion as an intellectual subject," says Martin, citing the rigor of a 1946 Balenciaga bolero trellised with embroidery that Chow described as "nothing more than shoulder pads," and pointing out an entire generation. Martin comes close to suggesting Chow's particular and apposite qualities when he speaks of her physical appearance as "boyish but very fragile." To be a fashion icon is to represent so precisely the spirit of an age that the image becomes eternal. That applied to Wallis Simpson, whose brittle sophistication symbolized the 1930s; Coco Chanel's boyish insouciance in the 1920s; Babe Paley's prissy glamour of the 1950s.

Such figures were magnets for photographers, and it is hard to decide in retrospect whether it was Cecil Beaton's lens that immortalized Nancy Cunard and her armfuls of bangles and captured the

Duchess of Windsor's cocktail chic. Tina Chow was unknown outside her fashionable circle of the visually aware, which included Andy Warhol, his protégé Jean-Michel Basquiat and the graffiti artist Keith Haring — a world, that seemed to contain the seeds of its own destruction. Although she designed crystal jewelry, believing in its healing properties, her creativity was really expressed in her personal style. Now her death from AIDS will give her a special and poignant status in the world of fashion.

But it is difficult to answer the questions that she herself posed of the collection: "How did all this come about? What fueled my mad passion? What formed my eye?"

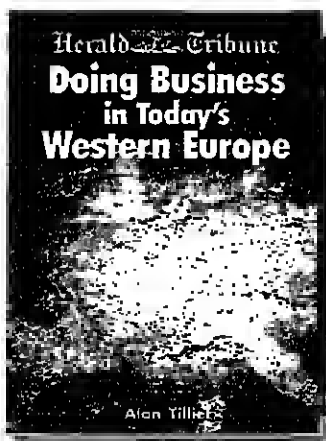
The show suggests an unerring instinct for the simplicity that is at the heart of classic fashion, whether it is the curvy cloud-gray Aztec dress, or Miyake's asymmetric halter-neck tube. Chow, with her mixed ethnic background, androgynous appearance and minimalist taste was, by a historical chance, uniquely placed to express the essence of late-20th-century style.

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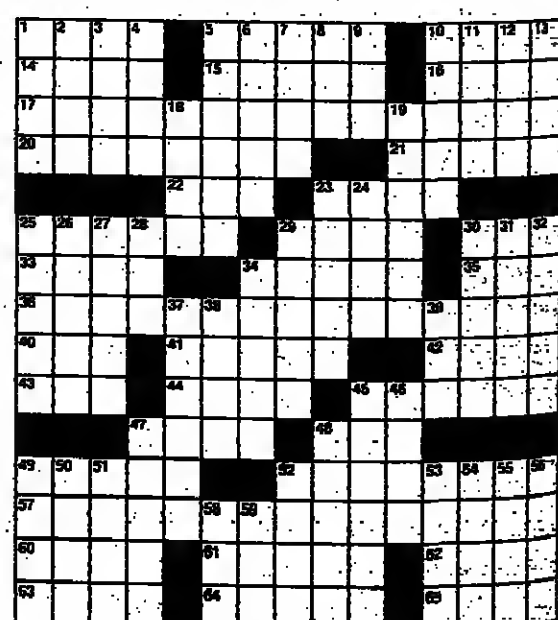
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Malaysia Draws Investors With Partial Privatization

By Michael Richardson

KUALA LUMPUR — Partial privatization of leading government companies is proving a successful strategy for enlarging the Malaysian stock market and making it more attractive to foreign and local investors. Analysts estimate that when shares of Tenaga Nasional Bhd., the state power utility, are listed on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, probably in late May, they will increase market capitalization by about 10 percent to 167 billion ringgit (\$65.5 billion).

By then, the 13 major privatized companies will account for some 32 percent of the market's value. Their listing has taken place progressively over the last decade, but the tempo has been stepped up in the last 18 months.

Apart from electricity generation and distribution, the privatized companies cover telecommunications, aviation, shipping, cement, television, the national lottery and motor vehicle manufacturing and sales.

In the past, some fund managers shied away from Malaysia, despite its high-growth economy, because the equity market lacked depth and did not have enough large blocks of shares for ready trading.

But the listing of major strategic holdings by the government in the fast expanding sectors of power generation and telecommunications have attracted considerable foreign interest.

Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Bhd., which has an almost monopolistic position in the country's telecommunications industry, was listed in November 1990 and will vie with Tenaga for the position of largest company on the exchange.

Despite a weak performance by the Malaysian market in recent weeks because of concerns about an overheating economy, rising interest rates and the spillover effect of sharp falls in the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Telekom share price has remained buoyant. It closed Monday at 11.30 ringgit, more than double the issue price of 5.00 ringgit.

Earlier this month, the government reduced its holding in Telekom to 75 percent, from 76.1 percent, by placing 60 million shares with Asian, European and American institutional investors. The placement raised 640 million ringgit.

For the year to December, Telekom reported pretax profit of just over 1 billion ringgit, nearly doubling 1990 earnings.

The recent public issue of about 685 million Tenaga Nasional shares raised 9.3 billion ringgit and was heavily oversubscribed. "It proves there is plenty of money to support good Malaysian stocks," said Muzir Majid, the executive chairman of Commerce International Merchant Bankers Bhd., the managing underwriter for the Tenaga float. The company is the sole integrated supplier of electricity in peninsular Malaysia, where most of the country's manufacturing industry is situated. Analysts expect the utility to earn pretax profit of just over 1 billion ringgit in the year to August, up from 702 million ringgit in 1990-91. On listing, government ownership will be cut to slightly more than 77 percent, from 100 percent.

Owning Tenaga shares is an attractive way for investors to participate in the general growth of the Malaysian economy, said Ben Lee, the head of research in the Kuala Lumpur office of W. I. Carr (Far East) Ltd. After adjustment for inflation, Malaysia's gross domestic product expanded by 8.8 percent in 1991, but is expected to slow to more sustainable rates of 7.6 percent in 1992 and 6.5 percent in 1993.

The Tenaga issue broke new ground for Malaysian equities by allowing overseas as well as local institutions to tender for 60 million of the shares in the initial public offering.

The offer was more than six times oversubscribed. Mr. Muzir

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The tempo of market listings has stepped up in the last 18 months.

Kuwait Plans to Lobby OPEC for Increase in Its Oil Quota

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

KUWAIT CITY — Kuwait officials say the country will begin to lobby for a large increase in its oil production quota when OPEC oil ministers meet Friday in Vienna. It is a little more than a year after retreating Iraqi soldiers set fire to Kuwait's oil wells, and the emirate's oil output is now on the verge of 1 million barrels a day, compared with its OPEC-assigned share of 812,000 barrels.

Kuwaiti oil officials said the country's production, which was virtually nothing a year ago, was running at 920,000 barrels a day last week and would reach 1.5 million barrels a day before the end of the year.

Kuwaitis also say that with planned expenditures of \$8 billion to \$10 billion over two years, they will raise output to 2 million

barrels a day by the end of 1993. Daily output was 1.5 million to 2 million barrels before the Iraqi invasion in August 1990.

The ministers will have discussions this week with oil producers that are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and Kuwait is certain to make its position clear in advance of another OPEC session planned for the end of May, at which the members will set quotas.

"We expect that OPEC will agree to a significant quota increase for Kuwait to compensate for lost time, lost production and much lost income during the long months of this savage Iraqi invasion, which did huge damage to our country," said Hamoud Abdullah al-Raqba, Kuwait's oil minister.

Kuwait's determination will almost certainly clash with Saudi Arabia's expressed

desire to retain its current production and with Iraq's eventual return to world oil markets as an exporter, a development that is likely if the United Nations lifts its economic sanctions against Baghdad.

Kuwaitis said they thought the Saudis would yield some of their production for their Kuwaiti allies, but they are eager to bar the road to Iraq.

Kuwait says it badly needs the money to make up the losses from the war, which cost it \$65 billion and cut deeply into its assets of nearly \$100 billion.

In addition, the Kuwaiti budget this year has a \$17 billion deficit that must be financed by borrowing, since income from oil and investments is not enough to cover the costs of reconstruction.

Oil income reached \$10 billion to \$12

billion a year in the 1980s but will not be more than \$3 billion this year.

The absence of Iraqi crude on world oil markets has helped Kuwait regain old customers, and there are indications that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are quietly lobbying the United States and other world powers on the UN Security Council to keep Iraq out of the oil markets even longer.

"The priority is to re-establish ourselves in the markets we lost abroad," said Nader H. Sultan, executive assistant managing director of Kuwait Petroleum Corp.

Indeed, officials of Arab countries on the Gulf say privately that as long as President Saddam Hussein governs Iraq, they will exert as much pressure as they can to let Kuwait race ahead in oil production.

To date, the Iraqis are blocked by UN sanctions from exporting oil until they agree to tough conditions. Among other things, the United Nations insists that it must retain part of any revenue accruing to Iraq to pay war-damage compensation to various countries.

OPEC Production Cuts Unlikely
OPEC ministers are unlikely to cut production at their Friday meeting even though crude oil prices are \$3 a barrel less than the \$21 target. Agence France-Presse reported from Nicosia, quoting the Middle East Economic Survey.

Although several members favor a cut in the ceiling of 23 million barrels a day, the biggest producer, Saudi Arabia, is determined to resist such a move, the publication said.

Nigeria Importing Gasoline

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigeria, a leading member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has been forced to import gasoline after shortages caused by smuggling, hoarding and refinery stoppages, an official said Monday.

"We imported 45 million liters [11.7 million gallons] of petrol products from Europe last week at a cost of about \$9 million," said the official, who asked not to be named.

But the imports, enough to cover domestic needs for about two days, had no immediate impact as frustrated drivers lined up at service stations during the long holiday weekend.

Nigeria imports gasoline as the need arises, as it did in 1990 during emergency repairs at two refineries, the official said.

Shortages started in the north late last year and spread to Lagos and other southern areas in April, partly because of stoppages at the Warri and Port Harcourt refineries.

NAN, the official Nigerian press agency, said the Warri refinery in the southeast had cut output by 20,000 barrels per day to 80,000, about half the total capacity, after power problems.

The state-controlled Daily Times said gasoline supplies had also been affected by routine maintenance at the Port Harcourt refinery, in the Niger Delta area.

Nigeria, which produces about 1.7 million barrels a day of crude, relies heavily on the refineries and one at Kaduna for gasoline, kerosene and other products.

Increased gasoline hoarding and smuggling into neighboring Benin, Chad, Cameroon and Niger Republic triggered shortages in the north. This followed concern that the military government would cut subsidies on gasoline prices, now among the world's lowest, at about 4 cents per liter (15 cents a gallon).

Officials have said there are no immediate plans to reduce the subsidies. The World Bank has sought reductions in the subsidies.

NAN said the problem at Warri began on April 7 after waste oil choked two power plant boilers and affected the fluid catalytic cracker.

Hyundai's PC Unit California-Bound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JOSE, California — Hyundai Electronics Industries, a leading South Korean maker of personal computers, announced Monday that it was moving its operations to Silicon Valley in California in an effort to keep up with the industry's breakneck pace.

Hyundai Electronics, a member of the Hyundai Group conglomerate, also announced that it was hiring Edward D. Thomas, a former executive at Compaq and IBM, to head the transplanted personal-computer operation.

Analysts say the shift is a further indication that competition in the desktop computer business continues to intensify. It is also evidence that Silicon Valley still plays a crucial role as the foremost design center for the latest microelectronics technologies.

The transfer to San Jose, California, will cover all of Hyundai's principal computer operations in the personal-computer business, including design, marketing, manufacturing and administration, Hyundai Electronics said in its statement from San Jose.

But in Seoul, a Hyundai Electronics spokesman said manufacturing would remain in South Korea and would not be transferred

to the United States. There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy.

The move "is an expression of Hyundai's lack of success in the industry," said Mr. Thomas, who is 53 and until recently was president of Compaq, an Austin, Texas-based maker of computer clones, which sells its machines through the mail and a chain of retail shops.

"The Asian companies have done their business management in Asia," Mr. Thomas said, "and that has not been a successful model."

Although Mr. Thomas said Hyundai's desktop computer business was profitable, its share of the U.S. market is only about 3 percent.

Hyundai, which until now has made its range of IBM-compatible desktop and notebook computers in South Korea, grew consistently until 1990, Mr. Thomas said. But sales flattened in 1991, and the trend has continued this year.

He said that Asian manufacturers had found it difficult to keep up with the rapid changes in the American computer market. In the past two years, the computer industry has shifted toward a market of lower-price hardware. The market has also begun to shift

quickly toward more portable notebook systems and away from desktop machines.

Through its Hyundai Electronics America unit, the company has a network of about 1,200 computer dealers in the United States.

Mr. Thomas said that the transfer of operations to the United States would not lead to Korean layoffs, and that Hyundai's personal computer workers would be absorbed by other parts of Hyundai Electronics Industries.

Hyundai Electronics America currently employs about 125 people in San Jose. Mr. Thomas said, and once computer manufacturing begins there in the third quarter the company will probably hire several hundred more workers.

Mr. Thomas said that while he would base his design, marketing and headquarters functions in San Jose, he would consider moving the manufacturing operation elsewhere in the United States because of the high costs in the San Jose area. (NYT, Reuters)

World Class Technology

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The Hyundai move offers new evidence

See HYUNDAI, Page 11

Stocks Hit By Drop In Bonds

Dow Is Also Hurt By Tokyo's Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street's string of record highs was broken Monday as stocks were undermined by surging interest rates on bonds and the latest bad news from Tokyo.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks dropped 30.19 points to close at 3,336.31. It had plunged by as much as 50 points early in the afternoon, triggering the New York Stock Exchange rule limiting computerized sell programs.

Declining stocks outweighed advancing ones by almost an 11-to-4 margin, while volume was a moderately active 193 million shares.

The blue-chip barometer was also dragged back by profit-taking after it had risen 111.13 points last week and chalked up three consecutive record closes amid heightened optimism about corporate earnings.

The interest rate on 30-year government bonds rose sharply past the key 8 percent level, to 8.03 percent in afternoon trading Monday, as their price fell more than a point. Eight percent is considered a level at which bond market returns are high enough to draw investors out of stocks.

"The long bond is up above 8 percent. Japan was down, and we just went too far, too fast," said Edward Shoppert, director of equity services at Mabon Securities.

The economic numbers don't justify where the market is right now," Dealers said Treasury securities and other recent signs of stronger-than-expected U.S. economic growth could imply a resurgence of inflation, bad for bond investors. Traders cited March construction data and remarks by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, that the economy had grown at a 2 percent rate in the first quarter.

Both pieces of news came Friday, when the market was closed. On Monday, "the market had its first chance to respond to this 2 percent number," said Steve Ric-

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Better Earnings Point to U.S. Recovery

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Early indications are that much of corporate America managed to write better-than-expected profits out of meager overall economic growth in the first quarter.

The steady drumbeat of earnings reports at or over the high end of analysts' estimates — from companies as diverse as IBM, Coca-Cola, Sears and Alcoa — helped drive the Dow Jones industrial average to record highs last week and lift stock prices in general. But economists say there may be important longer-term effects as well.

"Earnings have a huge impact on business confidence at the levels where spending and hiring decisions are made," said David Blitzer, the chief economist for Standard & Poor's Corp., which analyzes corporate financial strength for the bond market. "Some new projects that were on hold because of concerns about funding are now likely to be put on the active pile."

Analysts said the positive surprises were partly a reflection of how much Wall Street scaled back

its expectations last year as the economy struggled to emerge from recession. But at least some of the gains seem to bear out the claims of executives who have been arguing for some time that much of American industry is far healthier than the public believes.

"I'm not surprised at the profits we are seeing, given the way people cut back employment and improved productivity to a greater degree than most people recognized during the recession," said Jerry Jasinski, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers. "A lot of companies that were not losing money cut back

anyway with an eye toward long-term benefits."

Economists agreed, but cautioned against reading too much into the figures. "It shows that business is fundamentally healthier than people thought six months ago," said Lawrence Kudlow, economist for Bear, Stearns & Co. "But I'm not sure what it tells us about the strength of our economy. A lot of the economically sensitive commodity prices seem to be slumping down again. That troubles me."

Analysts had been projecting a big jump in reported profit for many companies in the first quarter, even though it was clear that the economic recovery has been slow and uneven.

Industries like airlines and railroads had been hit hard a year earlier when the Gulf War sent fuel prices soaring. Many other companies, including banks, stockbrokers and those with heavy debt loads, benefited from interest rates that were much lower this year than in the first quarter of 1991.

In addition, some companies had taken large one-time write-offs or

Gains at 2 Consumer Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Colgate-Palmolive Co. and Liz Claiborne Inc., two U.S. companies dependent on consumer spending, reported Monday strong profits for the first quarter.

Colgate, a maker of consumer and personal-care products, cited strong sales growth in Asia and the United States for a 25 percent jump in first-quarter net income, to a record \$113.8 million, from \$91.3 million during the same period last year. Sales rose 9 percent to a record \$1.6 billion, from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1991.

"These strong results in the first quarter, following an excellent year in 1991, again show the importance of Colgate's enormous global reach. Despite recessionary conditions in some countries, outstanding growth in other parts of the world drove our overall performance to record levels," said Reuben Mark, chairman and chief executive.

The apparel maker Liz Claiborne said earnings rose 2.8 percent in the first quarter, on an 11 percent sales increase. For the period ended March 28, the company reported net income of \$62.8 million, up from \$61.03 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to \$556.9 million from \$502.1 million. (AP, UPI)

Tapping a Rich Vein of Risk
New Players in the Political Insurance Game

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Can you buy protection against Saddam Hussein? The latest coup in Peru? East Europeans who don't pay on time? It's called political-risk insurance, and a French insurance man says no company should do business in some countries without it.

Louis Habib-Delonde is trying to expand the political-risk pools he runs here and in Paris under Unistrat NV, a Netherlands-based holding company. Last year Unistrat earned \$24 million in premiums on \$12 billion in risks. That makes it the first continental European company to become a major player in a highly specialized business, with premium income totaling an estimated \$150 million a year, that has long been concentrated with Anglo-Saxon companies.

Political-risk insurance used to be covered by government export credit schemes, with large companies such as Aetna Life & Casualty Co. and Chubb Corp. filling niches in the private field and reinsuring with Lloyds of London. Apart from American International Group Inc., which insures mainly U.S. and Asian companies, the large private insurers have backed out of areas like this as the insurance business has become more risky.

Lloyds, which earns about \$50 million a year in political-risk premiums, according to industry estimates, has been forced by huge casualty losses to rein in its business in an especially risky area: insuring against state-owned companies that repudiate their contracts to pay for expensive Western technology or to deliver coffee, cotton or cocoa on time.

With the withdrawal of the giants, boutique companies like Unistrat are trying to fill the niche.

Their main limitation is a shortage of capital, although Unistrat is doing better than most with the backing of a dozen mainly French and Belgian insurance companies.

Another European company, Pan-Financial, is backed by Scandinavian and Japanese insurers. Citicorp runs a small subsidiary to insure its clients, and a small new Bermuda-based company, Exporters Insurance, is trying to raise capital from the exporters and bankers

can happen after Russia joins the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The private market has been growing because governments are gradually withdrawing from the field of export guarantees by scaling back the scope of their guarantees, which amount to export subsidies, and leaving more to private insurers.

"We look at a company's business strategy before we write a policy," Mr. Habib-Delonde said in an interview in New York. "We ask whether a company is selling the right thing. Does the government that is buying it really need it? Is the company in for the long term?"

For example, Unistrat would insure a shipment of oil rigs for Algeria but not Hermes scarves. If both were confiscated in some excess of nationalism, the insurance company would have to pay the supplier and then try to get its money back, and it is obvious which supplier would give the insurance company more leverage in the negotiations.

Take the case of a European company that contracted to build a chemical factory in Bulgaria. After the old regime was thrown out, environmentally-minded politicians in the new government forced the state-owned company to repudiate the contract. Unistrat warned the new Bulgarian government that if it refused to pay an indemnity, it risked finding itself on European blacklists for joint ventures that could supply the technology Bulgaria badly needs.

Private insurers do not boast that their political forecasts are any better. But they do try to make sure that their book contains a variety of countries as both buyers and sellers, and a wide spread of risks ranging from late payment to United Nations embargos.

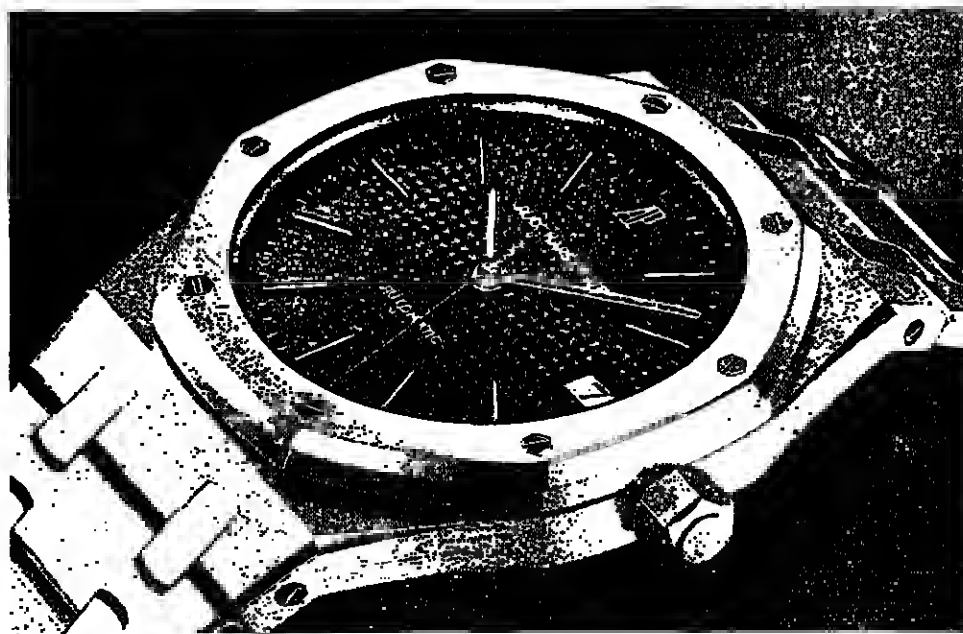
The private insurers are expected to wait for governments to lead the way into Russia itself by negotiating model contracts to protect trade and investment there. This

themselves on the argument that if they don't help, their own international business will suffer.

As one World Bank specialist said, "there is more than enough risk in the world," and public and private organizations will have to divide it up and carry what they consider appropriate to help stimulate trade and investment.

Since the easing of the debt crisis in Latin America, political-risk insurance is easier to obtain there. The new focus is the former communist lands of Eastern Europe, where private insurers have begun operating. Still, brokers report that protection against the repudiation of a contract is extremely difficult to obtain in the uncertain, indeed anarchic commercial climate there.

The private insurers are expected to wait for governments to lead the way into Russia itself by negotiating model contracts to protect trade and investment there. This

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IMF Split on Plan to Aid Former Soviets

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund is considering a plan to help the former Soviet republics pay billions of dollars for their trade bills, but cannot act because its member countries are divided on the idea, according to a senior official at the lending institution.

The plan would be in addition to \$25 billion to \$30 billion in conventional IMF loans over the next four years and would allow all the institution's members, including the former Soviet republics when they join, to borrow extra money.

The senior official's remarks were the first indication that the IMF might be coming up with a new, and little-discussed method to help finance the former Soviet republics' trade bills. Other IMF officials said that the institution's economic aid to the former Soviet republics began a year ago at Japan's request and that they would finish their review before the IMF and World Bank annual meeting in September.

The official discussed the plan with reporters on the condition that he not be identified. Poor

countries and Japan support the idea, but a U.S. official said Washington opposed it.

Michael Camdessus, the managing director of the IMF, said last week that in addition to \$24 billion in aid for Russia, Western nations should spend \$20 billion this year to help the 14 other former republics pay for needed imports.

The senior IMF official suggested that creating more special drawing rights, which allow the additional borrowing for member countries, might be part of the answer.

Special drawing rights are used almost exclusively by international lending institutions and central banks for transactions with one another, like the settlement of loans and trade bills. Like the European Community's Ecu, the special drawing right is a composite of several currencies and fluctuates in value with them; one special drawing right is now worth \$1.37.

The International Monetary Fund can create new drawing rights whenever an overwhelming majority of member nations gives permission. But under an amendment to the IMF's charter, new drawing rights are divided among member countries in proportion to their financial con-

tributions to the fund. So rich nations get the most and poor nations get the least.

Whenever a country takes some of its special drawing rights out of the institution and uses them to pay a loan or bill, it owes money on the drawing rights until it replaces them. For this reason, creating more special drawing rights amounts to allowing IMF countries to borrow more money.

Because the IMF decided last week that the 15 former Soviet republics would have a combined stake of only 4.76 percent in the institution, only this proportion of any new special drawing rights would be given to them.

Poor countries have been calling for the creation of 30 billion drawing rights over five years, which would be worth \$68.5 billion. If such an amount were created, the former Soviet republics would initially receive only \$3.26 billion worth.

The official reason for U.S. opposition is a concern that creating money from nothing may be inflationary. But the Treasury Department and large commercial banks in New York profit handsomely from the scarcity of drawing rights and have no incentive to change the system.

Europeans Buy Most Korea Cars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea's car exports to Western Europe surpassed exports to North America in March for the first time, the trade and industry ministry announced Monday.

Car exports to Western Europe increased to 13,083 units in March, from 11,304 in February 1991, the ministry said, attributing part of the increase to the launch of Hyundai Motor Corp. exports to Germany this year.

Exports to North America dropped to 9,248 units in March, 43.2 percent fewer than in the same period last year, with exports to the United States down 50.7 percent to 6,466 units.

South Korean auto exports also increased dramatically to Latin America, where they were up by 407 percent, to 3,518 units, and to the Middle East, by 269 percent, to 3,169 units. Exports to other parts of the Asia-Pacific region dropped by 6 percent, to 4,005 units.

Total auto exports in March, of 34,476 units, were the highest monthly figure on record and were up by 25 percent over March 1991.

(AFP, AP)

IRA Bomb Now Rocks Insurers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The bomb explosion in the London financial district on April 10 will cost insurers £1.2 billion to £1.8 billion (\$2.1 billion to \$3.1 billion) and is likely to force across-the-board rises in insurance rates, an assessor working on the case said Monday.

The damage is close to that caused by a barracade in 1987 that devastated the south of England, about £1.9 billion, said Jeffrey Salmon, managing director of Salomon Adams Hilton, an insurance claims assessor.

Speaking in a radio interview, the assessor said, "We believe the figure will be somewhere between £1.2 and £1.8 billion." He said the figure had originally been expected to be only £200 million to £300 million.

Later, Mr. Salmon, whose firm is working on behalf of several companies to calculate their claims, said, "Inevitably this means that insurance companies will have to put up their premiums across the board; car, home and every other type of insurance will go up on average by 35 to 40 percent in 1993-94."

A spokesman for the Association of British Insurers, the insurance industry's trade body, said Mr. Salmon's estimates were too high and added that insurance companies might not have to raise premiums.

"The best estimates we have are that the costs will

be in the hundreds of millions and at most £1 billion," said Tony Baker, the association's head of public affairs. "It is too early to say whether insurance premiums will be affected but the signs are that they will not... premiums have already gone up over the past couple of years and it should not be necessary to put them up again."

Three people died and more than 90 were injured when the bomb went off in the London financial district on April 10. The Baltic Exchange and the Chamber of Shipping were so badly damaged they will have to be demolished.

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the bomb. The IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, has warned of more attacks on the mainland.

Later Mr. Salmon said, "Multiplying our own assessments by those of other larger claim assessors, we think the total bill... will be up to £1.8 billion."

He added that some insurance companies would probably be unable to pay out on all the claims facing them. "It is not just a possibility, it is seemingly a probability that some of the claims will go unpaid because the insurance companies simply do not have enough money," he said.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Turmoil at Home Forces Yugo to Withdraw From U.S.

Reuters

DETROIT — Yugo America Inc., which in the 1980s brought U.S. consumers a bargain-priced car made in Yugoslavia, quit withdrawal from the U.S. market last week.

The U.S. importing unit of the Yugoslav automaker Zastava Carsa informed dealers in a letter that its U.S. operations had succumbed to political turmoil and civil war among the Yugoslav republics. Yugo America also filed a Chapter Seven bankruptcy petition to liquidate its assets in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Newark, New Jersey.

Telephone calls to the Yugo America headquarters were not answered. Bruce Bucher, the attorney for Yugo America, was not immediately available for comment.

Ray Potts, the service manager of Ken Smith Lincoln Mercury-Yugo-Peugeot in Ridgewood, New Jersey, said that shortly after he had received the letter announcing the withdrawal, he had gone to Yugo America headquarters in Up-

per Saddle River, New Jersey, and found it empty and locked.

"It was very fast," Mr. Potts said. "They're gone. This has been a nightmare."

He said Yugo America had informed dealers last week that Zastava had made the decision to retreat from the United States.

"The manufacturer based its decision primarily on uncertainties in Yugoslavia, which have made it impossible to provide Yugo America Inc. with a regular and dependable supply of vehicles and necessary

financial support," the company said in the letter.

It said it was investigating the possibility of continuing to supply spare parts for Yugo vehicles.

Michael Nardo, the general manager of Dave Miller Oldsmobile-Isuzu-Yugo in Matteson, Illinois, said Yugo never recovered from its Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing in 1989.

"After the first time they went out, they couldn't dig out their reputation again. They were running a defunct corporation," he said.

Looking for Logic in U.S. Executive Pay

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nice work if you can get it: The \$86 million paycheck that the Coca-Cola Co. chairman, Roberto C. Goizueta, received in 1991 is apparently the highest ever awarded for a year's labor.

With the stock market near record highs, dozens of other chief executives are expected to receive multimillion-dollar packages built around stock bonuses.

Is America's corporate leadership overpaid? In a defense likely to be echoed by many of its peers, Mr. Goizueta suggested his \$83 million stock bonus was small change, compared with the \$30 billion increase in the market value of Coke shares during his decade-long tenure.

But such reasoning raises skepticism among those who think chief executives are just employees of the stockholders. Would Mr. Goizueta have given less than his best if he had been paid one-tenth as much, asks G. S. Crystal, a professor at University of California at Berkeley and a prominent analyst of executive pay.

Some observers said multimillion-dollar annual pay for corporate executives was not a real issue, but a symptom of deeper ills. The more important question, they said, was whether corporate directors hire the right people to run the company and dismiss them when someone better is available to fill their shoes.

It should not have mattered to General Motors Corp. stockholders whether Roger B.

Smith was paid \$10 million more or \$10 million less while he presided over the long decline of GM, says Jeremy Stein, a professor at the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

What mattered a lot, in Mr. Stein's view, was the failure of the board to replace Mr. Smith as GM tottered from humiliation to humiliation.

It is not surprising that most people see the executive pay issue in terms of fairness. The average pay of chief executives of large companies more than doubled in real terms in the 1980s, while profits rose just 19 percent and factory wages fell.

The latest recession, which left many Americans in fear of losing their jobs, makes the current executive pay bonanza particularly hard to swallow.

But economists are inclined to put efficiency ahead of fairness. At the heart of the problems facing large corporations, many of them say, is a paradox of "managerial capitalism."

The true owners of a corporation, the shareholders, have no direct say in its operations. And when they disapprove of managerial performance they have strong incentives to sell the stock rather than fight for internal changes.

Thus, if managers are to be persuaded to act in the interests of those they represent, said Professor Kevin Murphy of Harvard Business School, "it's crucial to use executive compensation to mimic the incentives of ownership."

And there is no better way, he added, than to link pay to stock prices.

Mr. Crystal compared executive compensation with the total return to stockholders for 450 large corporations and found that just 5 percent of the statistical variation in pay could be explained by variations in corporate performance. "The most common reference used by compensation committees must be a table of random numbers," he said.

Mr. Stein said corporate boards generally do not replace bad managers until the executives have done enormous damage. And they rarely have the information or incentives to pick good executives in the first place. In short, he concluded, "there is no market" for chief executives.

Research by John Kotter and James Heskett at Harvard Business School indicates how important such foot-dragging at the top may be. Their book, "Corporate Culture and Performance," focuses on 10 companies that succeeded in improving overall performance by making major changes in how the company functioned.

There was no single formula for success. But the companies — which included Bankers Trust New York Corp., General Electric Co. and Nissan Motor Co. — did have something in common: distinguishing them from corporations that tried and failed to change. All brought in outsiders — managers who had not spent a career immersed in the corporate culture that they were pledged to change.

Netherlands Disqualifies Most of Its Futures Brokers

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Finance Ministry refused on Monday to grant overseas trading permits to seven of the 11 Dutch futures brokerage houses because of a lack of expertise or trustworthiness.

The Dutch state took over supervision of brokers dealing in commodity, oil and financial futures last year after complaints of excessive commissions. The brokers were previously controlled by the Dutch Commodity Futures Association, an industry body. The association ceased to function after several of its officials resigned over a dispute relating to commissions on limited-liability contracts, which guarantee specified returns to investors.

Only two firms — Geldermann BV and Interfutures BV — received outright permits, although Limak Brokerage NV and Broers & Vega BV will be able to continue operations while the ministry studies their cases further.

The seven firms refused permission to trade are Abbenhuis & Molenaar Trading BV, Aespen Futures BV, Futures Consult BV, Holstee & Van der Laan BV, Inter Invest BV, Kesperly Nederland BV and Pelham Trading Co.

The move does not affect domestic financial or agricultural futures markets, which are overseen by separate regulatory bodies.

HYUNDAI: To Silicon Valley

(Continued from first finance page)

that U.S. technology and workers continue to be viewed abroad as world class in key industrial sectors, analysts said.

Hyundai's computers have lagged behind in features that are becoming common in U.S.-made personal computers, such as a microprocessor chip so machines can be upgraded to faster speeds.

Through the 1980s, many American workers as industrial jobs moved to foreign countries, particularly those in East Asia. But a

strong U.S. foothold in microelectronics, biotechnology and advanced materials caused a reversal. Foreign companies setting up shop in the United States have hired U.S. workers in an effort to keep close ties with American customers and technological skills.

"The United States is still the center of the personal computer world," said Kenneth Flamm, a Brookings Institution scholar who studies the industry. "The pace of technological change in the U.S. is so rapid we're managing to keep our lead and perhaps even widen it a bit."

A precedent that other Malaysian companies will follow.

Ooi Sing Kuang, executive vice president of the research division of Rasid Hussain Securities, said that new listings and rights issues by government and private companies would expand the capital base of the Malaysian stock market by an average of 10 percent over the next few years.

"We are already the largest market in Southeast Asia and we are going to run way ahead of Singapore," he said.

The market capitalization of the Stock Exchange of Singapore is about \$32 billion.

The Kuala Lumpur and Singapore exchanges, which for years operated as one market, split in 1989 as Malaysia sought to strengthen its role as a regional financial hub.

MADONNA: Maverick Mogul

(Continued from page 1)

exclusive recording agreement with Time's *Sire Records*, for which she made her first recording in 1983, according to the announcement. Her new albums are to be released through Maverick/Sire records.

On Par With Jackson Deal
Stephen Holden of *The New York Times* reported earlier:

Both in its size and in the autonomy it confers, the agreement is unprecedented for a female pop entertainer.

Under a seven-year deal, which can be extended to 11 years, Madonna, 33, will be advanced as much as \$60 million, making this one of the most lucrative contracts offered to a pop star. The commitment is comparable to a deal Sony Corp. signed last year with the singer Michael Jackson.

Although Time Warner executives would not confirm figures that have been widely circulated, Madonna's renegotiated recording contract is said to give her singer a \$5 million advance for each of her next seven albums and a 20 percent royalty rate. Since her recording debut, Madonna's albums have sold more than 70 million copies worldwide.

Time Warner said that over the last decade sales of Madonna-related ventures have grossed \$1.2 billion.

Madonna said in a recent inter-

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AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	Low	APR 21
Alcoa	1.30	12.2	11.2	115	105	110
Alumina	1.30	12.2	11.2	115	105	110
Aluminum	1.30	12.2	11.2	115	105	110
Aluminum	1.30	12.2	11.2	115	105	110
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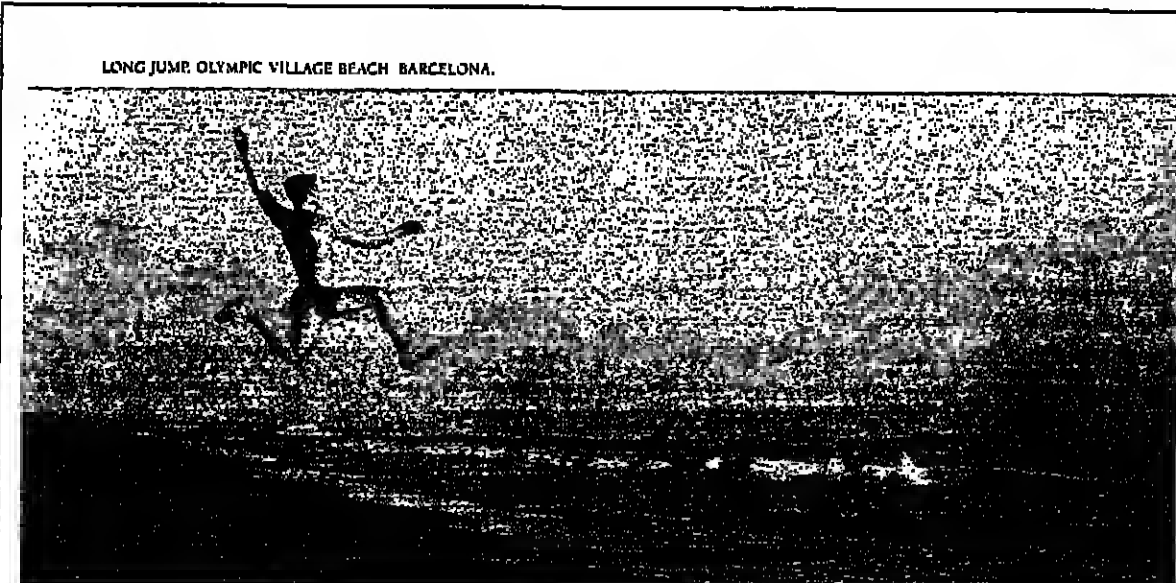
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NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	Low	APR 21
Alcoa	1.30	12.2	11.2	115	105	110
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For the 1992 Olympics we've even Built a Beach.

GAINING THE OLYMPICS was greeted with predictable Catalan enthusiasm. After the car-honking euphoria subsided, 70,000 volunteers signed up to help the very next day. And the adrenalin has been flowing ever since. Energy normally channelled into the city's industry and business, art and music, politics and merrymaking, has reached Olympian heights. The beautiful new Olympic Village and Parc de Mar development have been built in the old industrial area of the city. The Olympic Stadium has been entirely refitted. The airport has been remodelled. New hotels have been built. (And for good measure, two ocean liners have been chartered as extra floating accommodation). Amidst this explosion of effort, it occurred to someone that Barcelona was somewhat short of beaches. The solution was typically Catalan. They decided to build several new beaches along the city's waterfront. One in front of the Olympic Village itself for the athletes to enjoy. Never will more recordholders have sunbathed in the same spot.

Barcelona Olympic Games.



Passion for Life.



1992. The year of the Barcelona Olympic Games. The Universal Exposition in Seville. And Madrid Cultural Capital of Europe.

SPORTS AMERICA'S CUP

Superlative Goaltending:
NHL Postseason as Usual

The Associated Press
Who were those masked men? John Vanbiesbroeck... Don Beaupre... Patrick Roy, among others.

As usual, the National Hockey League playoffs featured top-notch goaltending, with Vanbiesbroeck, Beaupre and Roy the key players for their teams on Sunday night.

Vanbiesbroeck led the New York Rangers to a 2-1 victory over the New Jersey Devils. Beaupre back-

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

stopped Washington's 3-1 triumph over Pittsburgh. And Roy shut out Hartford for Montreal, 2-0.

Buffalo beat Boston, 3-2, in another low-scoring game that featured strong play by rookie goaltender Tom Draper.

"That's basically what playoff hockey is all about — a hot goaltender," said New Jersey's Bruce Driver, whose teammate, Chris Terrier, also played well in the Wales Conference playoffs on Sunday.

Patrick Division

Rangers 2, Devils 1: The Rangers got another strong performance from Vanbiesbroeck and their defense.

Darren Turcotte and Mike Gartner scored a goal each for the winners in New York.

"We know that he is so hot lately that we had to go with him," the coach Roger Neilson said. "He's only been allowing a goal a game for quite a few games now, so there wasn't really much of a decision."

Vanbiesbroeck, the NHL's hottest goaltender at the end of the regular season with a nine-game unbeaten streak, made 36 saves and was at his best in the second period with the Rangers clinging to a 1-0 lead.

The Devils were held away by Vanbiesbroeck and a tough defense until 12:31 of the third period, when Zdeno Ciger put in a 30-footer (19 meters) from the slot. It was only the 12th goal scored against Vanbiesbroeck in the last 11 games. Vanbiesbroeck extended his home unbeaten streak to 16 — (13-0-3).

Terrier made 36 saves as New York outshot New Jersey, 38-27.

Capitals 3, Penguins 1: Beaupre's performance probably would have been enough even if Mario Lemieux had played for Pittsburgh. Scratched with a bruised right shoulder, Lemieux had a league-high 131 points this season despite missing 16 games with injuries.

Beaupre stopped 32 shots and Peter Bondra scored twice as Washington, playing at home, beat the defending Stanley Cup champions.

John Druce made it 2-1 at 13:42 of the second period, and Bondra iced the victory against goaltender Tom Barrasso by converting a pass from Al Iafraze with 2:08 left.

Adams Division

Canadiens 2, Whalers 0: It was a Dionne who did the scoring for Montreal, just like the old days.

Gilbert Dionne, 21 and the younger brother of Hall-of-Famer Marcel Dionne, tallied twice in his first career playoff game. Roy, an old hand, made 32 saves before a relatively small Montreal playoff crowd of 16,634 for his fifth career postseason shutout.

Dionne's opening goal came on the power play after Mike Keane poked free the puck from a scramble in the corner. Dionne, Montreal's top scorer in the second half of the season with 21 goals, picked up the puck behind the net and swept around to tuck it into goaltender Frank Pietrangolo at 16:18 of the opening period.

Dionne's other goal came at 15:55 of the third period, when Hartford defenseman Zarley Zalapski fell at the Montreal blue line, giving the Canadiens a 3-on-1 break. Denis Savard slipped the puck across to Dionne for a quick snap under the crossbar.

Sabres 3, Bruins 2: Buffalo, which led the league with 105 power-play goals, took advantage of penalties on goals by Pat LaFontaine and Doug Bodger to take a 3-0 lead in the second period.

Then they hung on as Draper was outstanding in the face of 19 third-period shots from the fired-up Bruins. Still, the visiting Sabres had to withstand Boston's furious third-period comeback. The Bruins, who had two apparent goals waved off in the second period, took the first 11 shots of the third. Adam Oates and Vladimir Ruzicka scored on two of them.

6 Bulgarian Weightlifters
Get 2-Year Bans for Dope

Reuters

SOFIA — Six members of Bulgaria's weightlifting team were banned from competition for two years Monday after a second dope test proved positive.

The weightlifters, two of whom were world champions, tested positive Sunday following a routine check by their coaches on Friday.

The lifters were scheduled to take part in the European championships, which begin Wednesday in Hungary.

The Bulgarian coach, Nurair Nurikyan, said urine samples showed that the six had used the weight-reducing diuretic saluretin. Nurikyan suggested there had been outside interference, noting that the diuretic was without color, taste and smell and could easily be placed in food or drink.

The six lifters, all under 25, include Petar Stefanov, 1989 world champion in the 110-kilogram (240-pound) category and Plamen Bratoychev, 1989 world champion and 1990 European silver medalist at 82 kilograms.

It was the second doping scandal in Bulgarian sports in a week. Three leading women gymnasts were banned for two years after testing positive for diuretics on Tuesday.



Darren Turcotte celebrating as the puck sails past Chris Terrier, New Jersey's goaltender, and into the net for the Rangers' first score.

America3
Gets Off to
Fast Start

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Bill Koch has complained for days about Dennis Conner's luck in the America's Cup defense trials. But Conner watched luck vanish Sunday as Stars & Stripes lost to America3 by 2 minutes 9 seconds in the opening match of the defense finals.

On the challengers' course, New Zealand lived up to its reputation as the favorite by defeating Italy's Il Moro di Venezia by 1:32 in the first of their five-of-nine-race series.

America3 overtook Stars & Stripes downwind on the second leg, and Conner never caught up.

America3 had lost 31 seconds by crossing the starting line too early — the same kind of tactical embarrassment that caught Stars & Stripes short the previous day.

So Conner headed off ahead and to the right where the breeze, from the southwest at 8-9 knots, appeared most favorable.

Buddy Melges, at the helm of America3, held to his course up the first leg, preferring to gain an advantage by straight-line speed rather than engaging Stars & Stripes in a tacking duel over the three-mile (4.8-kilometer) stretch.

At the mark, Stars & Stripes rounded 15 seconds ahead, but America3 edged closer to Stars & Stripes in the second leg, forcing Conner to jibe away for clear air.

After jibing twice more, Conner came back to find that America3 had gained on the left, ahead by about three boat lengths.

At the downwind mark, Melges' lead was fully established at 40 seconds.

With victory Sunday, America3 claimed a 1-0 score in the 7-of-13-race series.

On the challengers' course, New Zealand took command from the start, fighting for the right as Il Moro crossed the start line 18 seconds behind and to the left.

Paul Cayard, skipper of the Italian boat, tacked furiously in an effort to break through New Zealand's lead. But by the first mark — 23 tacks later — Italy was 19 seconds astern.

American Ascribes His Sumo Status to Racism

Reuters

TOKYO — An American sumo wrestler is blaming racism for his failure to become Japan's first foreign grand champion.

"Bluntly speaking, it is racial discrimination," Saleva Atisone, the wrestler, was quoted as saying in Monday's issue of Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

"There is only one reason why I did not make it to yokozuna," he told the newspaper. "It's because I'm not Japanese."

Yokozuna is sumo's highest rank. To reach it, a wrestler must win two consecutive tournaments or have a comparable performance.

Atisone, the 262-kilogram (575-pound) Hawaiian-born wrestler known here as Konishiki, has won two of the last three tournaments but the victories were not consecutive.

Japan Sumo Association rules also call for grand champions to possess *hinkaku*, an aura of dignity.

Critics say that criterion is too vague. An association committee rules on promotions to the rank of yokozuna.

"I want to look at things with a wider perspective," the American said. "The Japanese look at things with a narrower perspective — they're all tied up with rules."

Officials at the association and Konishiki's training organization were not immediately available for comment.

His remarks appeared to mark a sharp change from his earlier stance. Shortly after he won his second tournament, in March, he shrugged off the issue of his status, saying the question was best left to those who decided such matters.

The Japanese media have argued that Konishiki's case for promotion would be irresistible if he won the next tournament in May. He would be the first foreigner ever to reach yokozuna rank.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the Linares International Tournament in Spain, Garry Kasparov of Russia drew with the Ukrainian Yassiy Ivanchuk and won from Boris Gelfand, of Russia. Gelfand and Ivanchuk contested the following battle in Round 4.

The King's Indian is a double-edged defense in which White has little trouble gaining positional advantage on the queenside and Black must fight his way out of the pressure by creating a mating attack on the other wing.

In the Orthodox System with 5 Nf3 and 6 Bc2, the quiet 7...Nd7 has the demerit of letting White maintain a flexible pawn center and thus keep control of the timetable for wing advances. The alternative, 7...Nc6, forces a decision about the d4 pawn because the threat is 8...e4 Nf4 Nc4! In a Chekova-Te game, Soviet Union, 1991, White tried to keep the tension with 8 Bc3, but after 8...Ng4 9 Bg5 10 Bh4 g5 11 Bg3 Nh6 12 de fe 13 c5? g4 14 Nd2 de 15 Nh3 b6!, Chess Informant 51 rates Black as superior.

Both 9 Nd2 and 9 Ne1 prevent 9...Nh5 followed by 10...Nf4. One point in favor of 9 Nd2 is that, if White succeeds in thrusting the thematic c5, he can continue with the positionally strong Nd4.

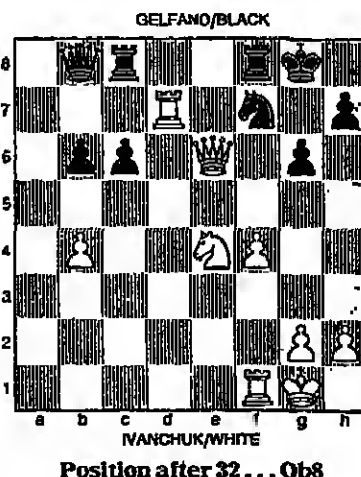
In Round 5, the Belavsky-Timman game went 9...c5 10 Rb1 Ne8 11 Bg3 Nh6 12 de fe 13 c5? g4 14 Nd2 de 15 Nh3 b6! Nb3 Bc1 17 Nd7 18 Nd3, with the initiative for White, who won a long struggle.

In Round 3, the Ivanchuk-Kasparov game had gone 14...Ng6 15 Bd3 f4 16 Nh5 b6 17 c5 de 18 Ba2 19 Nc4 Ra8 20 a4 Ne8 21 c5 Ba6 22 Bb2 Bb3 23 Nh6 24 Rb2 Qc7 25 Nd6 Qd6 26 Bb5 ha 27 Bc6 Ra8 28 Ra2 Rf7 29 Ra5, yielding White positional advantage to compensate for the pawn he sacrificed, yet Kasparov managed to draw.

That Gelfand's 14...Bb6 15 Nb5 ab 16 ab Nd6 was no improvement became evident after 17 c5!, after which White's queenside attack was under way, whereas Black had produced nothing on the kingside. Had Gelfand captured with 18...dc 19 Qc5 Nd5, White could have won with 20 Bb6 Nh6 21 Nc7! Nc7 22 Qc5 Kg8 23 Bc4 Nf7 24 Rf4 Bd7 25 Nf6 Kg7 (or 25...Kh8 26 Qh2!) 26 Ne8 Kh6 27 Qc7 Kg5 28 Qf8 Qe8 29 Qf7.

On 19 cd, there was no hope in 19...Ne3 20 Qc5! Nf1 21 Bb6 Nh6 22 Qc5 Kg8 23 Bc4 Nf7 24 Rf4 c5 25 Nc7 Ra4 26 Nf6 Kh8 27 Bf7 Rf7 28 Ng4 Rg7 29 Ne8 Qd7 30 Ng7 Qg7 31 Qe8 Qg8 32 d7. Of course, after 19...c6, Ivanchuk just kept hammering on the black position.

After 27 f4! the situation called for desperation and Gelfand tried 27...Nd6. But after 28 Qc5 Kg8 29 Ne6! Bc6 30 Qc6 Nf7 31 Rbd1 Qc7 32 Rd7 Qb8 Ivanchuk's 33 f5! was crushing. Gelfand could not play 33...Qc5 because of 34 Rf7! Qd4 35 Kh1 Rf7 36 f6. Moreover, 33...g5 34 Ng5 Rce8 35 Rf7! Rce8 36 fe Rg8 37 Qd6 38 Rf8 Rf8 39 Rf5 Kg7 40 e8/N Kf3 41 Nd6 puts White two knights ahead. Gelfand gave up.



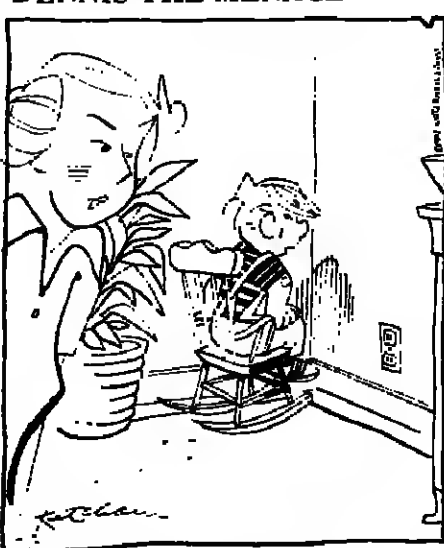
Position after 32...Qb8

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Ivanchuk	Gelfand	Ivanchuk	Gelfand
1 d4	Nf6	17 c5	fe
2 c4	g6	18 Nd5	Nd5
3 Nc3	g7	19 cd	ce
4 e4	g6	20 Qc5	Bd7
5 Nf3	O-O	21 Bb6	Nh6
6 Bc2	ce	22 Nc7	b5
7 O-O	Nc6	23 Qc1	Nf4
8 de	Ne7	24 Qb2	Ne2
9 Nd2	se	25 Qc2	Rc8
10 Rb1	Nd7	26 Qb2	Nf7
11 a3	fs	27 f4	Nd6
12 Ba4	Kg8	28 Qe8	Kd8
13 f4	Ng8	29 Ne8	Be8
14 Qc2	Bb6	30 Qe8	Nf7
15 Nb5	ab	31 Rbd1	Qc7
16 ab	Nd6	32 Rd7	Qb8
		33 f5	Resigns

DOONESBURY

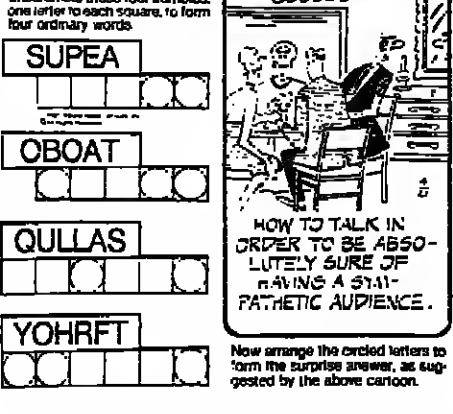


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each vowel, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's: Jumbles: MONEY AGENT POTTER GUIDED Answer: On Mondays, many a man does his hardest work before breakfast...GETTING UP

BOOKS

HADLEY

By Gioia Diliberto, 342 pages, \$24.95. Ticknor & Fields, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003.

Reviewed by Margaret Camp

SHE was the woman he took one look at and knew instantly he would marry. She called the evening she met him her "explosion into life." She was Hask, Haskovich, Bones and Feather Cat. He was Oia, Nesto, Stein and Wax. Purple. She was the source of much of his material, yet she is sometimes remembered more for losing a suitcase (it was stolen) that held his early manuscripts. Years later, after their affair and marriage had ended, he wrote, "I wished I had died before I ever loved anyone but her."

She was Elizabeth Hadley Richardson and he, of course, was Ernest Miller Hemingway. In 1920 they met and began a romance that "played out through jazz age Europe while Ernest was carving the prose style that would change the course of American writing." "Hadley" re-creates the passionate relationship that developed between them, beginning with their epistolary courtship after World War I, followed by their marriage in Horton Bay, Michigan; bohemian life in Paris with the expatriate crowd; the birth of their son Jack; Ernest's affair with Pauline Pfeiffer; and their subsequent divorce.

Although Hadley destroyed many of Ernest's letters after their breakup, those that remained were discovered after her death in 1979 by their son, Jack. In addition to many interviews with Hadley's friends and family and the past work of numerous biographers, these letters provide the basis for "Hadley."

She influenced Ernest's talent. "The qualities associated with his style — simplicity, honesty, freedom from 19th-century flourishes — were the very sorts of qualities often ascribed to Hadley herself," Diliberto writes. The beginning of "The Three Day Blow" is typical of his stripped, clean prose style: "The rain stopped as Nick turned into the road that went up through the orchard. The fruit had been picked and the fall wind blew through the bare trees. Nick stopped and picked up a Wagner apple from beside the road, shiny in the brown grass from the rain. He put the apple in the pocket of his Mackinac coat."

Diliberto cites biographer Peter Griffin's discovery that such staple Hemingway themes as sexual confusion, couples as "twins" and the "Papa" persona could be traced back to these letters. Other biographers have noted that some of Hadley's comments, like "hold yourself down to truthfulness," foreshadowed his later aesthetic theories.

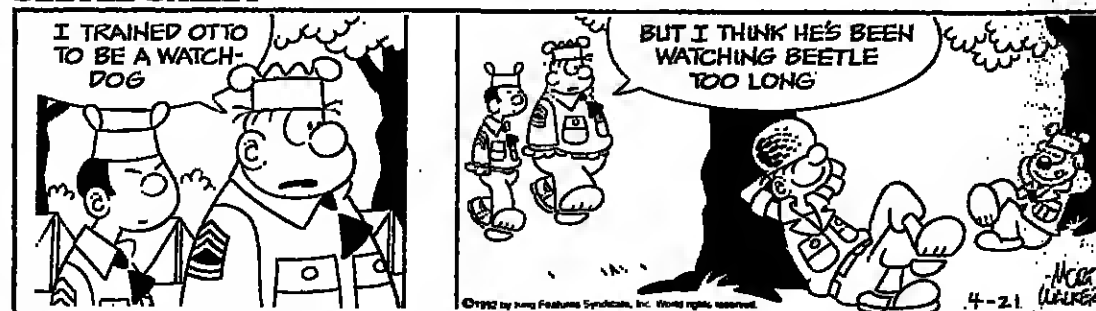
"Hadley" tells the sweeping story of her romance with Hemingway with warmth and excitement. It portrays Hadley, somewhat neglected by Hemingway's early biographers, as a spirited and interesting woman. On the one hand, she was nurturing, intelligent, kind and dignified. On the other hand, she liked to drink, ski, laugh and watch bullfights. Ultimately, she was the ideal muse for Ernest Hemingway.

Excerpted from a review by Margaret Camp, a Washington writer, for The Washington Post.

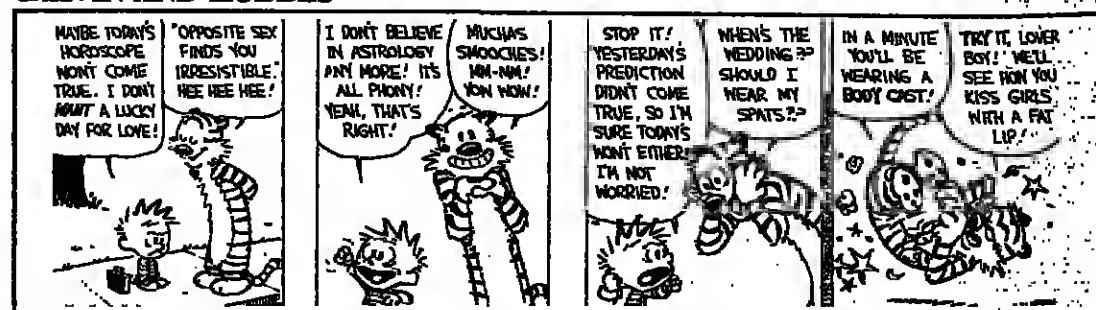
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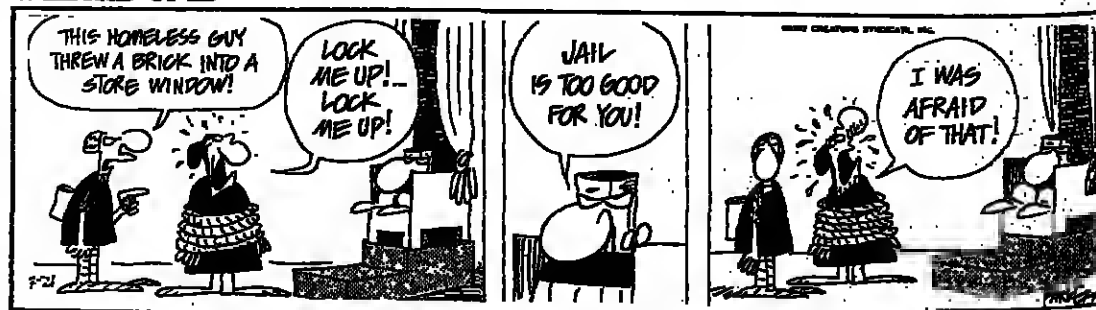
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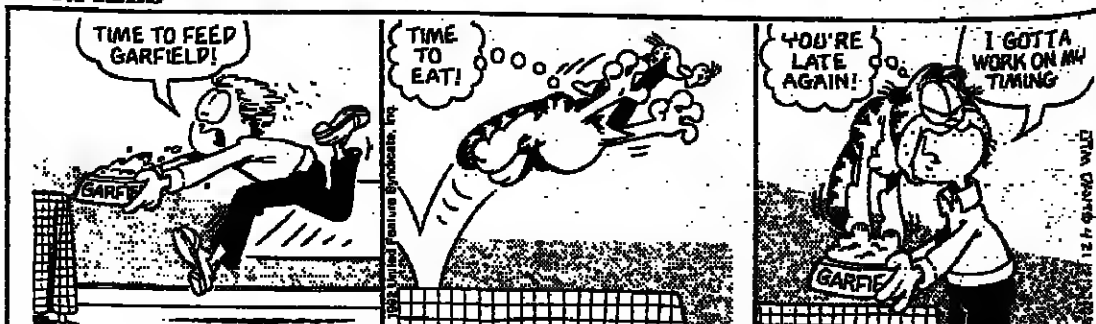
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BASEBALL

The Deion Question: Falcon or Brave?

For Atlanta Dual-Sport Star Sanders, Baseball Is It — Until NFL Season

By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It was the middle of the afternoon at Dodger Stadium — still two hours away from the first pitch of the night — but Deion Sanders said he couldn't wait for the game to start.

He was pulling on his wrist bands and adjusting his cap, and he was thinking about the game.

Just the game. Not football. Not the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons or training camp or punt returns. If someone wonders about whether Sanders will choose to spend the entire season with the Atlanta Braves or suddenly bolt for the Falcons at the end of July, he will simply shrug.

"I'm going to do what it takes for me to be happy," he said before a three-game series with the Dodgers, which, it might be added, the Braves lost. "I'm living day by day because nothing has been promised to me. I'm having fun. I'm relaxing and I can't wait to come to the park."

Since coming to the Braves last year, Sanders has essentially been a backup outfielder. But he is starting now because the team's regular leadoff batter and center fielder, Otis Nixon, is serving out the final days of a 60-day suspension levied in September for violating baseball's drug policy.

Nixon is eligible to return on Friday, although it is likely he will be moved to right field in for the injured David Justice.

Manager Bobby Cox will only say, "I wouldn't mind having them both in there at the same time."

But with Sanders, it is always a matter of how long. Last season, he reported to the Falcons when his contractual obligation began, then returned to the Braves briefly during the final weeks and helped with two stolen bases in two games.

Naturally, he did it with panache, arriving by helicopter from training camp before one game.

This season, his summer will end July 31, unless he decides to remain with the Braves.

His agent has reportedly talked with the team about signing for the rest of the season, although it would require buying out the last year of his Falcons deal, worth about \$1 million. Sanders, 24, is making \$585,000 for four months of baseball.

Should he do it? While there is agreement that Sanders, an All-Pro cornerback with the Falcons, would surely benefit by concentrating full time on baseball, not everyone believes it is wise.

"He's working his tail off trying to become a good baseball player," said his teammate Terry Pendleton, "but I'd be mad if he didn't play football. I enjoy watching him. There's only two reasons you go see the Falcons play. Either they're playing your favorite team, or you want to see Deion Sanders."

Even Sanders acknowledges his baseball shortcomings, but he has worked hard — something he didn't do in short stints with the New York Yankees during the 1989 and 1990 seasons — and tried to improve in small ways.

"I still don't have great instincts in baseball," he said. "I see guys like Strawberry and Pendleton struggling at times, and that just lets you know that no one has mastered the game. Otherwise, everyone would be hitting 500 or over."

For now though, Sanders is very close to hitting .500, and it is difficult to fault his progress as a hitter. Since signing as a professional four years ago, he has just 332 times at bat. But defensively, he is already considered exceptional.

Sanders has also found a home in the Braves clubhouse. He and the pitcher Steve Avery developed a close friendship last season that is still growing.

In the first week of this season, Sanders took the 22-year-old Avery on a couple of shopping sprees, spending \$5,000 to make his teammate into a picture of sartorial splendor.

"He looked like a sheltered kid," Sanders said, smiling and nodding toward Avery. "He's a great player and he had a great year. I told him he's got to start dressing like a great player."

Next question: Come August, how will Sanders be dressed?

By Barbara Lloyd
SAN DIEGO — Bill Koss completed his day at the defense line, but Sunday's game with the Padres was a different story. Koss, who has been a starter for the Padres since 1987, was in the lineup for the first time in over a year.

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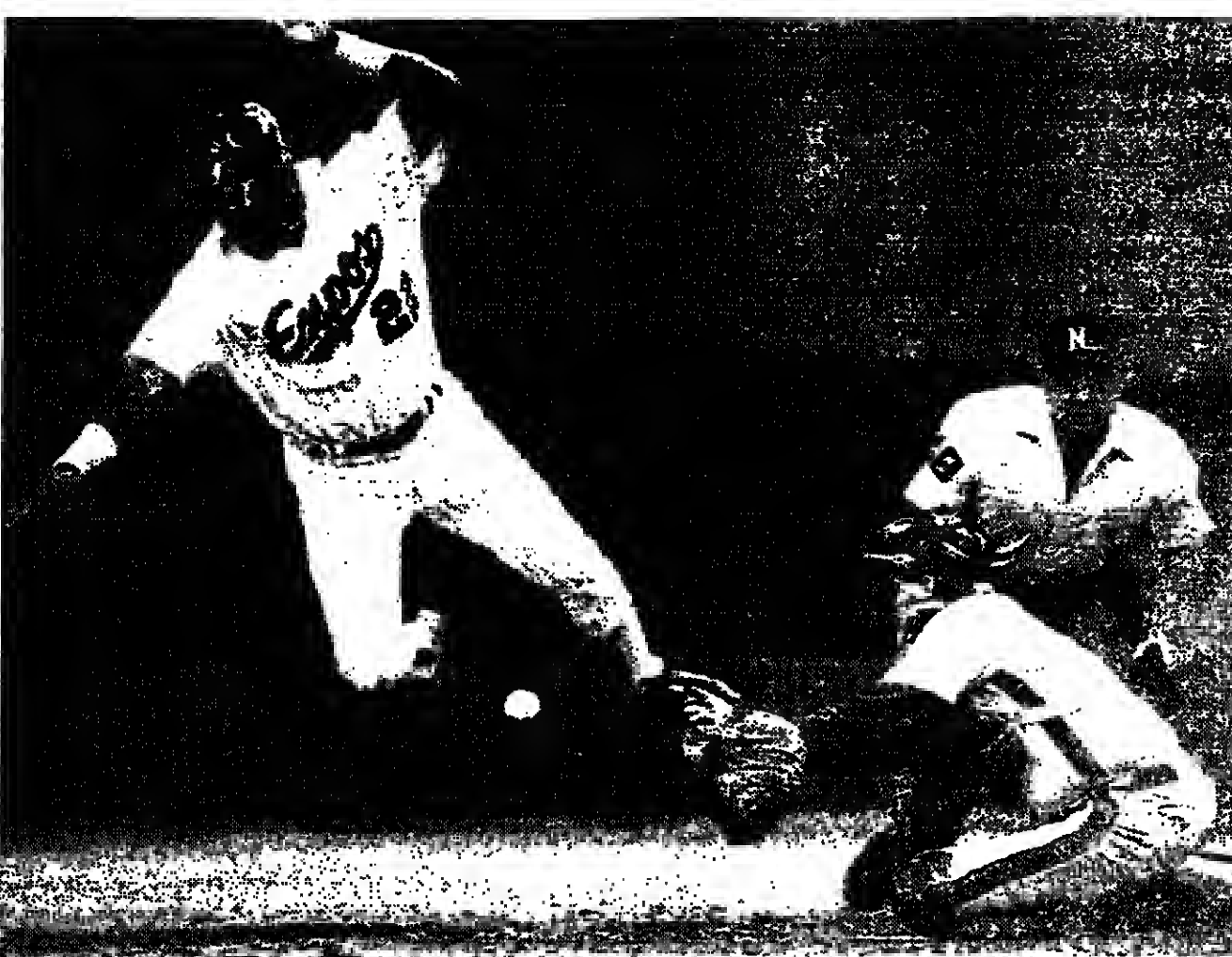
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Charlie O'Brien, the Mets' catcher, tripped up Montreal's Ivan Calderon but didn't stop him from scoring on a triple by Larry Walker.

Hot Griffey Helps End Mariner Cold Spell

The Associated Press

There are so many milestones ahead for Ken Griffey Jr., 22, that a career-high five RBIs in one game does not seem like such a big deal.

But it was a satisfying performance, especially because it helped the Seattle Mariners beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 12-9, on Sunday in Milwaukee and end a cold six-game trek through the Midwest, where spring seems to be another month away.

"Yeah for the day it is satisfying," Griffey said. "But tomorrow is another day."

Sunday, however, was not just another day. The game featured 30 hits, 301 pitches thrown, a 34-minute rain delay before the game and then a wild pickoff throw — trying to catch Griffey off first — that broke a 9-9 tie in the eighth.

Griffey had a two-run double, a two-run single and an RBI grounder in going 3 for 4 with two walks.

"It wasn't me," Griffey said. "I just wanted to keep the ball in play. The guys in front of me did all the work. They gave me the opportunity to get up there with them on base. They are the guys who drew a walk or got hit by a pitch."

The Mariners blew a 4-1 lead and then rallied from a 7-4 deficit.

"It's a confidence builder," manager Bill Mauer said. "The pitching had been picking us up and today it was the offense picking us up."

Edgar Martinez walked in the eighth and after Griffey singled, James Austin replaced Bruce Ruffin. The Milwaukee catcher, Andy Allanson, tried to pick Griffey off with a snap throw to first but the ball went sailing into right field, allowing Martinez to score.

Pete O'Brien had an RBI double and Jeff Schaefer drove in another run in the ninth with a run-scoring double.

The pickoff attempt surprised Griffey, and a replay showed that he would have been out had the throw been accurate. Griffey didn't see much of the play.

"I was on the ground," he said. "It looked like he threw it at me."

"It was just poor execution on my part. You want to think you had him," Allanson said. Seattle had scored one run or less in six of its first 12 games. But Sunday, a rainy day with temperatures in the low 60s, the Mariners had 15 hits, as did the Brewers.

"It gets cold, you can't get loose," said Griffey, who entered the game with six RBIs. "You go in there and you sit around for eight or nine innings and by that time you're cold again."

Calvin Jones pitched 2½ scoreless innings and Mike Schuler worked the ninth for his third save.

Griffey had a two-run, base-loaded single in the sixth as the Mariners took a 9-8 lead on Kevin Mitchell's sacrifice fly.

Milwaukee scored five times in the second with four doubles to take a 6-4 lead and went up 7-4 on Paul Molitor's sacrifice fly in the third.

Rangers 6, Athletics 4: Kevin Reimer's first home run of the season, a two-run shot in the seventh inning, sent Texas over visiting Oakland.

Dickie Thome singled with one out in the seventh, finishing starter Rod Daring. Rick Honeycutt relieved and Reimer met him with a home run for a 5-4 lead. Brian Downing added an RBI double in the eighth.

Jose Canseco drove to three runs. His two-run single to the fifth put the A's ahead 4-3.

Barry Mannel, called up from Triple-A Oklahoma City on Thursday, pitched two scoreless innings. Jeff Russell worked the ninth for his third save. The start of the game was delayed by rain for 1 hour, 7 minutes.

Incaviglia Hit Sinks Padres, 1-0, in the 11th

The Associated Press

For the Houston outfielder Pete Incaviglia, these are uncharted waters. But with his skipper, Art Howe, showing the way, Incaviglia is navigating just fine.

Incaviglia demonstrated that again Sunday afternoon when he stroked a game-winning hit off the San Diego Padres reliever Larry Andersen, whom Incaviglia had

not previously faced. The 11th-inning pinch hit drove in the game's only run in Houston.

The victory gave the Astros a three-game sweep of the Padres.

Incaviglia joined the Astros after six years in the American League, where he hit .244 and had 135 home runs, mostly with the Texas Rangers. Plagued by injuries most of last season with the Detroit Tigers, Incaviglia was released. He signed a free-agent contract with the Astros Triple-A Tucson club in January.

During spring training, Incaviglia quickly proved he was ready to return to the majors and was hitting .267 entering Sunday's game.

But he is seeing most of the NL pitchers for the first time and has turned to Howe for help. Before he went to plate Sunday, Incaviglia had a talk with his manager.

"Art really helped me out," Incaviglia said. "He knows what these pitchers throw and I don't. He (Andersen) mostly throws sliders, so I got right on top of the plate to hit against him."

It didn't seem to work well at first. Andersen threw two hard breaking sliders that Incaviglia missed badly.

"When I swung at that second one, I thought at that point, I was ready," Incaviglia said. "I thought

if he threw me that pitch again, I was going to hit it right back in the box. That's what he did and I did."

That ended a monumental pitching duel that began with superb nine-inning stunts by the Padres' Andy Benes and the Astros' Butch Henry.

Benes, who has only lost one game in the last 18 starts since midseason of last year, struck out 11. The only walk he allowed was intentional.

Henry gave up seven hits, struck out five and didn't walk a batter. But Xavier Hernandez, who pitched to only one batter in the top of the 11th, got the victory.

Giants 8, Reds 2: John Burkett pitched eight strong innings as San Francisco beat visiting Cincinnati to sweep the three-game series.

Burkett retired the first 12 Reds and allowed only five singles in his eight innings, striking out three and walking none.

The Giants, who scored six runs in the first inning Saturday, sent eight batters to the plate for six hits and four runs off Tim Lincecum in the first.

Dodgers 4, Braves 2: Juan Samuels' two-run single in the fourth inning — his first hit in 20 lifetime at-bats against Atlanta's Steve Avery — put the Dodgers ahead for good in Los Angeles.

Tom Candiotti, making his first appearance at Dodger Stadium, scattered seven hits for his second complete game, the only two recorded by Dodger pitchers this season.

Avery pitched six innings, allowing six hits and four runs while walking one and striking out one. He entered the game with a career mark of 5-0 against the Dodgers with an 0.99 ERA in six games.

For Clippers and Lakers, Sweet 16

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Clippers' franchise will be in the National Basketball Association playoffs for the first time in 16 years. Thanks to an unlikely set of circumstances, the Los Angeles Lakers will be there, too, for the 16th consecutive year.

The Lakers took advantage of a season-ending, three-game losing streak by Houston and their own upset of Portland on Saturday to get to position to make the playoffs with a final-game overtime victory over the Clippers on Sunday. The Lakers won 109-108 in overtime.

Sedale Threlwell hit a 12-foot jumper with 4.5 seconds left in the extra period to give the Lakers the lead, then the Clippers' Doc Rivers missed an off-balance shot at the buzzer. The NBA first-round playoffs begin Thursday.

Hussein Wins the Boston Marathon

BOSTON (AP) — Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya, running smoothly and confidently from the outset, on Monday won his third Boston Marathon and second in a row, breaking open the race in the course's toughest part.

Hussein, who ran the final five miles (eight kilometers) alone after taking command coming off Heartbreak Hill, never wavered as he finished the 26.2-mile, 35.5-hour course in 2 hours, 8 minutes, 15 seconds, the second-fastest Boston Marathon ever. Joaquim Pinto of Portugal finished second, with Andreas Espinosa of Mexico third. Olga Markova of the Commonwealth of Independent States won the women's race, followed by Yoshiko Yamamoto of Japan in second and Uta Pippig of Germany third.

Only the 2:07:51 by Australia's Roh de Castella in 1986 is faster than Hussein's time Monday. Hussein won his first Boston Marathon — and became the first African winner — in 1988, beating Julius Kiangwa of Tanzania in one second in the closest finish in the race's 96-year history.

Quick Exit for Borg in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO (AP) — Bjorn Borg, returning to the scene of his heralded comeback attempt last year, made another quick exit Monday with a 7-6, 6-2 loss to injury-hampered Wayne Ferreira at the Monte Carlo Open.

In a first-round match lacking excitement and quality play, the 20-year-old South African was able to beat Borg, 35, despite a thigh problem that handicapped him throughout the match. He continued to play, making errors but still keeping pace with Borg. Ferreira is ranked 22d in the world; Borg is tied for 1,094th.

After a first set that lasted 1 hour, 11 minutes, Ferreira raced through the second set in 25 minutes. The match was almost a duplicate of Borg's first-round loss last week in Nice, when a flu-weakened Frenchman, Olivier Delatour, won 7-5, 6-2. Last year, Borg tried to launch a comeback here, but lost in the opening round to Spain's Jordi Arrese in straight sets.

Love Gets His 3d Heritage Golf Title

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina (UPI) — Davis Love 3d, the defending champion, shot a 3-under-par 68 Sunday to win his third Heritage Classic golf title, finishing four strokes ahead of Chip Beck.

Love shot 15-under-269 for the tournament, falling one stroke shy of Payne Stewart's tournament record in 1989. Love is also the first golfer to win the tournament three times and joins Stewart, who won in 1988 and 1989, as the only repeat champions. Beck also shot a 68 on Sunday. Nick Price was third at 10-under and Russ Cochran and Fuzzy Zoeller tied for fourth at 9-under.

For the Record

Christophe Tiozzo of France, ill with gastro-enteritis, has postponed Friday's World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title fight against Jeff Harding of Australia, the champion, for two weeks. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

DIVISION SEMIFINALS

Patrick Division

(Washington leads series 4-3)

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Washington 4, New York 3

Second Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Washington 2, New York 1

Third Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Washington 1, New York 0

Total: Washington 7, New York 4

Atlantic Division

(Montreal leads series 4-3)

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Montreal 4, Boston 3

Second Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Montreal 2, Boston 1

Third Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Montreal 1, Boston 0

Total: Montreal 7, Boston 4

Central Division

(St. Louis leads series 4-3)

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

St. Louis 4, Chicago 3

Second Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

St. Louis 2, Chicago 1

Third Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

St. Louis 1, Chicago 0

Total: St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Pacific Division

(San Jose leads series 4-3)

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

San Jose 4, Los Angeles 3

Second Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

San Jose 2, Los Angeles 1

Third Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

San Jose 1, Los Angeles 0

Total: San Jose 7, Los Angeles 4

BASKETBALL

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

New York 4, Boston 3

Second Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

New York 2, Boston 1

Third Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

New York 1, Boston 0

Total: New York 7, Boston 4

Central Division

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Chicago 4, Detroit 3

Second Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Chicago 2, Detroit 1

Third Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Chicago 1, Detroit 0

Total: Chicago 7, Detroit 4

South Division

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Miami 4, Orlando 3

Total: Miami 7, Orlando 4

West Division

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Portland 4, Seattle 3

Total: Portland 7, Seattle 4

Pacific Division

First Period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

San Jose 4, Los Angeles 3

Total: San Jose 7, Los Angeles 4

NBA PLAYOFFS

First Round

Game 1

Game 2

Game 3

Game 4

Game 5

Game 6

Game 7

Game 8

Game 9

Game 10

Game 11

Game 12

Game 13

Game 14

Game 15

Game 16

Game 17

Game 18

Game 19

Game 20

Game 21

Game 22

Game 23

Game 24

Game 25

Game 26

Game 27

Game 28

Game 29

Game 30

Game 31

Game 32

Game 33

Game 34

Game 35

Game 36

Game 37

Game 38

Game 39

Sticking to the Issues

When Mr. Right Happens to Be on the Left

The course of bipartisan true love has not always run so smoothly. Debbie Dingell, who was an active Republican before her marriage, said that when she first informed her parents that she was engaged to John D. Dingell, "they were shocked," she said. "My mother was horrified." Mrs. Dingell felt obliged to switch parties.

Few Democratic women seem to be drawn to Republican men. A notable exception is Anna Bennett, a Democratic poll-taker who married John Buckley, an iconoclastic conservative who worked for President Ronald Reagan and Jack F. Kemp, the housing secretary and former congressman, and who does not fit the "galoshes and C-Span" mold.

The actor **Burt Reynolds** was addicted to the prescription sleeping drug **Halcion**, would take up to 50 pills a day and nearly died: he told a magazine. "I was sleeping longer and longer," Reynolds said. "I was taking 50 pills a day. Fifty. Doctors told me, if I had taken one more I would have died. It was that sim-

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